

# The Mining Journal.

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1262.—Vol. XXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1859.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED.....FIFTEENPENCE.)

### Mining Exchange of London.

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg respectfully to inform you that the ROOMS will be OPENED on THURSDAY next, the 3d November, and those gentlemen not having paid their subscriptions will oblige by forwarding the same to my office, 4, CUSHION-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, E.C., or to my account at the City Bank.

October 29, 1859. Yours obediently, WILLIAM LEEAN.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 15 years), having resolved to extend his business, begs to intimate that he BUTS and SELLS every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, in which dividends are paid realising 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Crofts's List of Sixty British Mines Paying Dividends in 1859 (edition No. 7), also Mr. Crofts's Selected List of Fifty-six Proximate Dividend and Progressive Mines (edition No. 2), the basis of both Lists being the statistics given of each mine in the Mining Journal, are now ready. The price to subscribers is £1 annually, and to non-subscribers 6d. for both copies. The Lists contain, besides the statistical matter, the names and addresses of the pursuers, or management, of each mine.

Mr. Crofts refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly review of the market, on page 760. The present moment presents peculiar opportunities for investments on a large scale.

Office hours, Ten to Five.

**MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, MINING SHARE DEALER.**  
Mr. Lane is prepared to deal in West Caradon, Marke Valley, East Caradon, Great Crinoid, North Robert, Kelly Bray, Great North Tolgus, Great Wheel Fortune, Wendon Consols, Devon Great Consols, &c.

**JAMES B. BRANCHLEY, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES** for immediate delivery at net prices, for cash, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

**MR. LEEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,** has the following SHARES FOR SALE, at net cash prices:—

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 10 Alfred Consols, £2½.                     | 10 Herward United, £2.                  | 50 Tavy Consols (an offer wanted), £2. |
| 25 Bedford Consols (offer wanted), £2.      | 90 Kelly Bray, £2½.                     | 10 Treacum, £2½.                       |
| 1 Botolph Claydon, £17½.                    | 2 Levant, £16½.                         | 5 Tolvadden, £2½.                      |
| 5 Boscan, £20.                              | 200 Moland, 2s. 6d.                     | 10 Trolan, £22½.                       |
| 15 Brynford Hall, £20.                      | 70 Nantow & Pen., 3s. 4d.               | 50 Tolcarne, £2.                       |
| 50 Buller and Bassett, £2½.                 | 10 North Down, £13.                     | 30 Treoweth, £23½.                     |
| 5 Buller & Bertha, £2½.                     | 5 North Buller, £13½.                   | 10 West Tavy, £2.                      |
| 50 Central Miners, £2½.                     | 25 North Levant, £2.                    | 7 West Frances, £29½ (call paid).      |
| 5 Carnarvon, £24½.                          | 45 North Dolcoath, £23½.                | 20 Wheel Arthur, 11s. 6d.              |
| 100 Camborne Vann, 2s. 6d.                  | 10 North Basset, £21.                   | 20 Wheel Margery, £23½.                |
| 50 Catherine & Jane, 12s.                   | 10 North Croft, £21.                    | 20 Wh. Grenville, £23½.                |
| 30 Cam. Black Lead, £4.                     | 10 Old Tolgus United, £2.               | 50 Wheel Harriet, £23½.                |
| 1 Cam. Iron, £29½.                          | 10 Pendine, £23½.                       | 10 West Basset, £23½.                  |
| 1 Devon Consols, £230.                      | 5 Providence, £48.                      | 2 West Caradon, £125.                  |
| 50 Devon & Cornish (an offer wanted), £23½. | 15 Far Consols, £12½.                   | 10 West Fowey, £23½.                   |
| 5 Ding Dong, £23½.                          | 100 Redmor, 1s. 9d.                     | 5 Wendon Consols, £45.                 |
| 100 Dale, 1s.                               | 5 Rose & Her., £13.                     | 2 W. Wh. Seton, £297½.                 |
| 5 Duro, £16.                                | 2 Rosewarne Utd., £43.                  | 5 Wheel Grylls, £25.                   |
| 10 East Trevelyan, £23½.                    | 100 Rosewarne Cons., £2.                | 5 Wh. Kitt (Ld.), £123½.               |
| 50 East Providence, £13½.                   | 20 Rosewall Hill & Hanson United, £23½. | 5 Wh. Margaret, £27½.                  |
| 15 East Russell, £23½.                      | 50 So. Condarrow, 18s.                  | 5 Wh. Mary Cliff, £24½.                |
| 5 East Tavy, £23½.                          | 25 South Carn Brea, £27½.               | 5 Wheel Trevelyan, £23½.               |
| 5 East Trevelyan, £23½.                     | 2 South Caradon, £245.                  | 50 Wheel Arthur, £230.                 |
| 10 Great Alfred, £21.                       | 3 Stray Park, £20.                      | 2 Wheel Basset, £23½.                  |
| 5 Gumbler & St. Aubyn, £23½.                | 2 South Frances, £23½.                  | 10 Wheel Wren, £23½.                   |
| 50 Gt. So. Tolgus, £10½.                    | 1 South Basset, £23½.                   | 20 Wheel Lewis, £23½.                  |
| ex div.                                     | 5 St. Ives Consols, £23½.               | 2 Wheel Reeth, £23½.                   |
| 14 Great Hwas, 10s. 6d.                     | 20 Tamar Consols, £2 18s.               | 100 West Par, 12s. 6d.                 |

WANTED.—20 Wheel Margery. State the lowest price.

N.B.—Mr. LEEAN has instructions to effect a great many exchanges. Please communicate immediately.

Mr. LEEAN's "Daily Price List of Mining Shares, and Closing Price of Consols" Annual subscription, £2 5s.; half-yearly, £1 5s.; quarterly, 10s. 6d.; post free, 4, CUSHION-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, OCT. 29, 1859.

#### WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST.

published by PETER WATSON every Friday, in time for post, which gives the most reliable information of any circular or journal published on mining matters. Annual subscription, £1 1s., or 6d. per copy. Fifteen years' experience in connection with mining.

#### PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES.

79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Telegraphic orders to buy or sell mine shares punctually attended to.

#### GREAT WHEEL FORTUNE.—A SPECIAL REPORT

published in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST of yesterday. Price, 6d. each.

#### MR. J. SECCOMBE LANE, MINE SHARE DEALER.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, connected with the London mining market for many years, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Caradon, West Caradon, Marke Valley, Stridgus, Wheel Baiter, Wheel Adams, Worthing, &c. A bid wanted for 100 Devon Consols.

#### MR. GEORGE HENWOOD has REMOVED his RESIDENCE

to a more central situation, 12, WILTON-SQUARE, NEW NORTH ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON.

#### ROBERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 5, FINCH LANE (adjoining the City Bank), LONDON, E.C.

Terms of commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, forwarded on application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

#### CLEMENTS AND HEMMINGS, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

No. 3, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C., and No. 43A, WESTERN ROAD, MOVE, BRIGHTON. Established 44 years.

Messrs. CLEMENTS and HEMMINGS are BUYERS of shares in the undermentioned mines, at market prices:—Stray Park, St. Ives Consols, Wheel Margery, South Condarrow, Croxson, Trelon Consols, North Robert, Wendon Consols, Wheel Reeth, Trencroft, Trevelyan, Kelly Bray, Tavy Consols, Providence, and Carnarvon.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—25 East Russell, 40 Vale of Towy, 50 East Providence, 50 Hinton Castle, 50 Hockworthy Bridge, and 10 West Wheel Margery.

#### MR. J. SYKES, MINING SHAREBROKER, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Sykes wishes to call the attention of speculators to the North Staffordshire district. The minerals found here are the richest in England, and being in the midst of them he is able to give the most reliable information.

FOR SALE:—100 Oakmoor and Stanton, 5s.; 50 Dale.

N.B.—These shares should be bought at once. Full particulars on application.

#### MINING SHARES FOR SALE, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH.

1 Carn Brea, £23½. 20 Camborne Vann, 2s. 6d. 10 Central Miners, £24½.

1 Copper Hill, £127½. 5 East Carn Brea, £27½. 10 North Miners, £7½.

1 East Russell, £127½. 10 East Russell, £23½. 10 North Trevelyan, £23½.

1 Gumbler, £27½. 40 East Grenville, 10s. 6d. 2 North Basset, £123½.

10 Kelly Bray, £23½. 1 East Tolgus, £21. 40 So. Condarrow, 17s. 6d.

1 Providence, £23½. 10 East Russell, £23½. 200 So. Lady Bertha, 10s. 6d.

2 South Tolgus, £21. 50 Great Caradon, 11s. 2 Stray Park, £19.

1 United Mines, £125. 20 Great Crinoid, £13½. 40 Tolcarne, £2.

1 West Caradon, £147½. 20 Great Retallack, £13½. 20 Wheel Adams, 4s. 6d.

1 Rosewarne, £24½. 20 Holmbush, 27s. 6d. 5 Wheel Grenville, £1.

50 So. Day, 2s. 40 Lady Bertha, 20s. 20 Harriett, 21s. 6d.

10 North Down, £13½. 50 New Trevelyan, 22s. 6d.

October 29, 1859. Apply to Mr. MICHAEL, 3, Antinfrans, London.

#### MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, has FOR SALE:

2 West Caradon, £120; 25 Central Miners, £24½; 50 Kelly Bray, £23½; 20 Hinton Down, £43½; 5 North Robert, £23½; 50 South Condarrow, 17s. 6d.; 10 Rosewarne and Herland; 5 Gumbler; 5 Herodotus; 40 Vale of Towy; 10 Stray Park, £18½; 10 North Croft, £11½; 1 West Seton; 10 Hockworthy Bridge, 6s.; 50 Great Alfred; 40 East Caradon; 25 Wheel Rose, £24½; 5 Wheel Margery, £24½; 50 Wheel Urry, 21s. 6d.; 50 Tamar Consols, £2 18s. 6d.; 25 Hockworthy Bertha; 50 St. Day United; 50 Great Caradon, 11s.; 5 United Mines, £125; 50 Wheel Harriett; 25 Pendine; 1 East Basset; 50 Lady Bertha, 20s. 6d.; 15 Great Wheel Fortune, £203½.

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### G E O R G E M O O R E,

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

1 East Basset, £102½. 10 Hinton Down, £43½. 50 Vale of Towy, 10s. 6d.

1 Gumbler, £27½. 2 Providence, £23½. 1 West Caradon, £147½.

50 Great Vor, 18s. 6d. 25 Trevelyan, 22s. 6d. 1 West Seton, £23½.

1 Herodotus, £127½. 1 United, £125. 1 Wh. Margaret, £27½.

10 Camborne Vann, 2s. 6d. 20 Great Alfred, £24½. 5 North Croft, £11½.

10 East Russell, £23½. 50 Lady Eliza, 4s. 3d. 1 South Basset, £23½.

20 Great Hwas, 10s. 6d. 10 Pendine (call paid), 6s. 20 Stray Park, £18½.

WANTED TO PURCHASE:—Huller, South Basset, Nantow, Nantow, New Frances, South Condarrow, and East Rosewarne.

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

GEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL any shares for the following rates when instructed to do so:—

For shares under £1 each.....£0 0 6 per share.

Above £1 and under £5.....0 1 0 "

Above £5 and under £25.....0 1 6 "

Above £25.....1½ per cent.

Special arrangements made with capitalists transacting a large amount of business. In any business transaction GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

#### JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

5 Alfred Consols, £47½. 10 Great Retallack, £13½. 10 Trevelyan, 22s. 6d.

50 Buller & Bertha, £24½. 5 Hingway, £23½. 20 Tamar Cons., £2 18s. 6d.

50 Buller & Basset, £24½. 30 Holmbush, 27s. 6d. 5 Tincroft, £23½.

50 Bon Accord, £23½. 10 Kelly Bray, £23½. 10 Tolvadden, £23½.

5 Brynall, £24½. 20 Liners, £13½. 20 Tolcarne, 34s.

20 Camborne Vann, £23½. 20 Lady Bertha, 10s. 6d. 1 Trelon Consols, £23½.

1 Copper Hill, £127½. 20 Lady Eliza, £23½. 25 Trelon and Mezer, £23½.

1 Carn Brea, £23½. 5 Lewis, £23½. 50 Utd. Mexican, £2 18s. 6d.

1 Cefn Iwryno, £23½. 50 Moland, 2s. 6d. 1 United Mines, £125.

30 Cath. & Jane, 12s. 6d. 30 Marigolds, 13s. 20 Vale of Towy, 10s. 6d.

5 Central Miners, £24½. 30 Nantow & Pen., 3s. 4d. 1 West Frances, £29½.

5 Calstock Consols, £23½. 50 New Seton, £13½. 5 West Basset, £23½.

5 Cumberland Black Ld., £23½. 10 Nant-y-Jago, £23½. 1 West Caradon, £147½.

£2 10s. 20 Lady Eliza, £23½. 10 Wheel Wren, £23½.

30 Cefn Kitchen, £23½. 20 Lady Eliza, £23½. 2 Wh. Mary Ann, £23½.

70 Cwm Sebon (an offer wanted), £23½. 5 No. Down, £23½. 50 Wheel Margery, £23½.

60 Devon Kapunda (offer wanted), £23½. 50 North Rhine, 18s. 6d. 100 Worthing, £23½.

10 Dyffryn, £23½. 5 No. Robert, £23½. 100 Wheel Edward, 31s.

100 Denham Bridge, 4s. 30 Marigolds, 13s. 1 Wh. Margaret, £23½.

2 Ding Dong, £23½. 3 North Croft, £109½. 1 Wh. Kitt, £23½.

1 Gumbler, £27½. 30 North Basset, £23½. 25 St. Margaret, £23½.

50 Gt. Cons., £485. 50 South Basset, £23½. 1 Wheel Kitt (Ld.), £23½.

10 Drake Wells, 30s. 6d. 5 No. Basset, £2 18s. 6d. 20 Wh. Charlotte, 22s. 6d.

10 East Caradon, £23½. 5 No. Basset, £2 18s. 6d. 2 West Alfred Consols, £23½.

1 East Darren, £23½. 1 Providence, £249½. 5 Wh. Greav., £2 17s. 6d.

20 East Grenville, £23½. 100 Port Phillip, £23½. 20 Wheel Unity, £23½.

5 East Russell, £23½. 50 Rosewarne Utd., £43½. 50 Wheel Harriet, 21s. 6d.

1 East Trevelyan, £23½. 1 Rosewarne Utd., £43½. 10 Wh. Grylls, £23½.

1 East Trelus, £23½. 100 Redmor, 1s. 9d. 100 Willow Bank, £23½.

10 Fortuna, £23½. 50 Round Hill, 9s. 6d. 1 Wheel Clifford, £23½.

1 Gumbler, £27½. 50 South Basset, £23½. 1 West Seton, £23½.

30 Garton, 10s. 6d. 3 Stray Park, £18½. 10 West Fowey, £23½.

20 Great Caradon, £23½. 10 Stridgus Consols, £23½. 1 Wendon Consols, £23½.

20 Great Hwas, 10s. 6d. 10 St. John del Bay, £109½. 10 Wheel Rose, £23½.

5 Gt. So. Tolgus, £109½. 5 So. Carn Brea, £23½. 1 Wheel Reeth, £23½.

30 Great Wheel Vor, £23½. 20 St. Day United, 22s. 6d. 1 Wheel Basset, £195.

15 Great Alfred, 34s. 20 So. Condarrow, 18s. 6d. 1 Wheel Basset, £195.

50 Gt. Wh. Martha, 8s. 6d. 1 South Frances, £23½.

As it is now customary to invite public attention to recommendations which have turned out fortunate, Mr. HERRON is permitted to state that for the last two or three years he has recommended the following mines, which were then at the prices quoted:—Vale of Towy, £43½; North Down, 18s. 6d.; Luddeston, 27s.; Tamar Consols, 16s.; West Caradon, present share £27, Stray Park £24½, Trevelyan £28, North Croft, 7s. 6d. of his friends who acted upon his advice can realise large profits at the present time: there are some progressive mines which only require a little more time and outlay to give results equally satisfactory to those above referred to. Mr. HERRON will be happy to give advice to those parties who are disposed to risk a few hundreds for a good chance of making as many thousands.

2, Adams-court, Old Broad-street, Oct. 29, 1859.

#### MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS's Mining Circular and Price List is issued every alternate Friday, containing an article on some subject connected with mining. Reports of mines from their own agents, notices of alterations in the prospects of mines, sales of ore, a correct list of the market price of mine shares, and a summary of the London mining share market. Price for circulation, 7s. 6d. per annum in advance.

Commission on share transactions, 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums.

#### MR. C. POWELL, MINING SHAREBROKER.

2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Terms of Commission, 1½ per cent. Office hours, from Ten till Six.

Oct. 29, 1859. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

#### MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 54, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., has SHARES FOR SALE IN DIVIDEND and the best PROGRESSIVE MINES at market prices, and will afford information (when applied to) as to which are the most eligible for investment.

Special business in Central Miners and North Miners both as BUYER and SELLER. Bankers: Commercial Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

#### THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

#### MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINING AND ASSAYING OFFICER, LEIPARD.

Analyses of every metallic product carefully conducted.

#### MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER AND SHAREBROKER, 223 and 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, is enabled, through his long experience as a practical miner, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall and Devon, to GIVE SOUND ADVICE and ACCURATE INFORMATION on the position and prospects of the various mines in those counties.

Mr. SPARGO has FOR SALE SHARES in MINES paying from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum in bi-monthly or quarterly Dividends, and also a number of shares in Progressive Mines, at a low figure.

A Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall, sent free for 10s. 6d.

GEOLOGICAL MAPS OF THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN CORNWALL, embracing upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED MINES, showing the boundary lines of every mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and other courses traversing each. The mines in these maps are arranged under three heads, viz.:—Dividend Mines, Mines Returning, Ore Not Paying Dividends, Progressive Mines, and Mines Abandoned, thus showing the real position of every mine with the surrounding district, so that the miner may at a glance understand the character and value of the property in which they may wish to invest. Price, 6s. each.

#### TO IRONMASTERS AND PIG MAKERS.—WANTED,

from FIVE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND TONS PER MONTH of No. 1 PIG IRON. The quality must be perfect. The price will not be less than 25s. per ton. The iron must be made from ore selected by the advertiser, and under his general instructions. Address, "W," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

#### ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ANY ORES, MINERALS, OR A LLOYDS ARE UNDERTAKEN BY HENRY BATH AND SON.—Mining Office, Swansea, Oct. 29, 1859.

#### CHARCOAL PIG IRON, MADE FROM MAGNETIC ORE,

SUPPLIED from London or Liverpool in LARGE or SMALL QUANTITIES. For price, &c., address THE EAST INDIA IRON COMPANY, 8, AUSTINFRANS, LONDON, E.C.

#### THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF BEST YORKSHIRE, and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGES, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS.

### MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING SHARE DEALER AND AUCTIONEER.

2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform the public and his friends that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL at close prices shares in Mines, Central Miners, and North Miners, and shall have much pleasure in giving any information respecting those mines.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS is a BUYER of 25 North Miners, at 47½.

Business transacted at the closest market prices. Commission, 2½ per cent.

### MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

### JOHN ROBERT PIKE, MINING SHARE DEALER, 3, PINXES COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

### MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 1½ per cent. Bankers: London and County Bank.

### TAYLOR AND EDWARDS, MINERAL MERCHANTS, 1, CROMFORD COURT, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

### MINING OFFICES, NEWTON ABBOTT, DEVON.—

M. TREMAYNE and CO. beg to inform their numerous friends and the public that they have OPENED the ABOVE OFFICES as MINE SHAREBROKERS, and are PREPARED to BUY and SELL SHARES at market prices, on commission.

They would specially draw attention to the Newton and Ashburton district, which is opening some most promising mines, amongst which may be enumerated Ashburton United, Wheel Adams, Varner, Devon New Copper Mines, Wheel Emma, Wheel Exmouth, Frank Mills, Wheel Frances, Huntingdon, Sigford Consols, South Devon Iron, and West Hazel. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents.

### MINING SHARES CENTRAL DEPOT.

The most RELIABLE INFORMATION GIVEN ON TIN, COPPER, and SILVER-LEAD MINES, for SAFE and VERY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. All transfers direct between buyer and seller; commission at each, ¼ per cent. LOANS NEGOTIATED on favourable terms, by—

MESSRS. LOYD, MASON, and CO., 11, ENDSLEIGH PLACE, PLYMOUTH.

### MR. JAMES REED, MINERAL SURVEYOR, SHAREBROKER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, 44, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.



**AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.**  
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS.  
SAILING FROM  
LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month,  
and to NEW ZEALAND on the 15th of each.

Ship.	Register.	Tonnage.	To sail.
WHITE JACKET.	Melbourne.	1250	Nov. 1.
BLUE JACKET.	Auckland and Wellington.	1074	Nov. 25.
BREASTON.	Melbourne.	1674	Nov. 29.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their speed, and the unswerving punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, M. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 51, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GUTHRIE and CO., 65, Cornhill, London; or to S. MORA, PEACOCK, and CO., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.  
Willox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.  
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

**BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN**  
EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.

In conclusion with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers  
GREAT BRITAIN AND ROYAL CHARTER.  
Appointed to sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the  
4th and 15th of every month.

To the consignments of Bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne.  
The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.

Ship.	Register.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Date.
MARCO POLO.	1625	4500	JOHNSTON	5th November.
EAGLE.	1050	3500	MURPHY	15th November.
ROYAL CHARTER (S.S.)	2719	200 H.P.	TAYLOR	5th December.
WAXATA.	1442	4000	MARSH	15th December.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers—  
GREAT BRITAIN. MARCO POLO.  
LIGHTNING. OCEAN CHIEF.  
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS. BRITISH TRIDENT.  
ROYAL CHARTER. GIPSEY BRIDE.  
DONALD M'KAY. GREAT TASMANIA.  
EAGLE. COMMODORE PERRY.  
SALDANHA. MONTMERCY.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c. Bountiful ticket passengers forwarded to Lanchester and Hobart Town.  
Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES BAIRD and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

**THEODOLITES, LEVELS, CIRCUMFERENTERS,**  
MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, SCALES, RULES, TAPES,  
SQUARES, &c.—JOHN RICHARDSON, 25, WESTCHESTER ROAD, LAMBETH, near Astley's Theatre, respectfully call attention to his stock of the above articles, manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower than ever charged for articles of similar quality. An illustrated price list forwarded free on application: 8 in. dumpy level, complete, six guineas; 10 in. ditto, eight guineas; 14 in. ditto, ten guineas; with compass, one guinea each extra; best 5 in. theodolite, divided on silver, eighteen guineas.

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**Original Correspondence.**

**THE ACT FOR THE INSPECTION OF COAL MINES IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

SIR,—As the ensuing session of Parliament approaches, all interested in the Coal-Mines Inspection Act instinctively direct their attention to a consideration of its present efficiency, and whether any and what alterations are required. The Act of the 18th and 19th of Vict. expired in 1860, and if inspection be continued, another bill must be introduced into the Houses of Parliament in the course of a few months. It is, therefore, highly expedient that the subject should be freely discussed, and if the law needs improvement, no time ought to be lost in directing public attention to the requisite alterations, as suggested by experience.

It is now too late to question the necessity for such a law, as it is admitted even by those who were most strongly opposed to its first introduction that it has had a beneficial effect. Its most earnest and persevering advocates, whilst regretting that it has, in some important respects, fallen short of even their reasonable anticipations, yet they bear willing testimony to the great good it has effected. Viewing the subject theoretically, and judging of the results by the tabulated statements of the loss of life in the Inspectors' Annual Reports, there does not appear to be much cause for congratulation. The average annual number of deaths from accidents in mines under the first Act of Parliament—that is from 1851 to 1855—is 987; whilst during the last three years, from 1856 to 1858, the average is 1025. It has been said that this increase is owing to exceptional circumstances, and that the excess is solely attributable to the lamentable accident at Land Hill. With an anxious desire candidly to discuss the subject, we cannot admit that Land Hill was an exceptional case; similar explosions have occurred before, and will, we fear, happen again. There was nothing in the peculiar circumstances attending it of a mitigatory character, unless the absence of official inspection previous to the accident be considered as such. This increase of the loss of life in our mines may be more fairly attributed to the increased quantity of coal produced; although even this mode of accounting for it is open to objection, inasmuch as perfect reliance cannot be placed on the statistics of the coal worked, as they are at best but approximate guesses. Again, it is an admitted fact that the largest collieries are generally the best conducted, and have the fewest accidents; and the additional collieries generally are of this description, especially in the steam-coal districts. It appears to us that this untoward result is not attributable to the law, but to its not being fully carried out.

Apart, however, from the discouraging fact deduced from the Inspectors' official returns as to the deaths in coal mines, and the causes which of late years have unfortunately tended to increase rather than diminish them, it seems to be generally admitted by those who have the best opportunities for forming a correct opinion, that since this Act has been in operation there has been a marked and very great improvement in the management, mechanical arrangements, moral discipline, and sanitary regulations of our collieries. The consciousness that the mine may any day be visited by Her Majesty's Inspector induces a wholesome stimulation to exertion, so that all the provisions embodied in the special and general rules may be so carried out as to avoid not so much the infliction of penalties, but to maintain the good character of the colliery, and its manager. This is strikingly observable not in one district only, but in most. Those consulting engineers whose practice leads them into collieries of many districts, and whose experience extends anterior to the passing of the first Inspection Act, will fully confirm these views, and will also, most probably, as readily admit that the most slovenly and worst-conducted mines are those which have never been inspected, or those whose managers have had but one, or at most two, interviews with Her Majesty's Inspector.

It may, therefore, be safely assumed, and relied upon as an important fact, that the law has been decidedly successful in realising much good, and that the interests of humanity would suffer most materially were it not to be re-enacted; yet whilst admitting this, we confess we are disappointed that the destruction of human life in our mines should not have been greatly diminished. The law appears well calculated to effect its object, and we suspect the cause of its failure in realising all that was anticipated from it is to be found in the manner of its administration. The experience of nearly 10 years ought to furnish us with suggestive hints for its improvement, and it is desirable that all who are interested, directly or indirectly, with the working of the Act should give the subject their serious consideration, and lend their aid towards effecting such alterations as may tend to render the new Act more largely operative for good.

The present mode of appointing Inspectors; their independent and uncombined action, the expediency of having a chief Inspector, or a Minister of Mines; the absolute necessity there is for a more universal and frequent inspection—whether this can be best effected by relieving the Inspectors of the duties incident upon enforcing penalties, by appointing qualified persons for the express purpose, or by increasing their number; how far it is advisable to extend the powers of the Act, so as to embrace all mines; the desirability of an earlier publication of the reports in a cheaper form; in what way the juvenile and adult miners can be induced to co-operate in any system of education; and what system is most likely to be successful, are some of the questions the consideration and discussion of which may materially tend to improve the law, by exhibiting its defects and suggesting remedies.—*Neath, Oct. 25.* J. RICHARDSON, C.E.

**THE STANDARD.**

SIR,—I think that, after carefully reading the letters of Mr. W. Rickard and of "C. T.," in the Journal of Oct. 15, the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the variation table, if to be employed, which the smelters use is certainly not calculated upon any fixed number, but rather upon a sliding scale, which, of course, random guesses, such as 135, 138, or 275, can never give, even if it were made known for what produces these dividends should be used. For the benefit of your controversialists, I may further state that at a mine company's meeting at which I was present recently, a gentleman intimately connected with the copper smelting trade was explaining to his co-shareholders why a certain parcel of ore would fetch a certain price per ton, and he did not once mention the "standard," except so far as to say that "if the standard remains the same you will get so much, for if ore of — per cent. is worth 5*l.* 10*s.*, of course — per cent., being 1 per cent. richer, would be worth so much." I pressed very hard for a repetition of the statement, but the reply was, "Ah! I did not see you here; I would not explain how we calculate for 50*l.* That's my living;" and so the matter dropped. The "standard" would, therefore, appear to be simply a ready and well-understood way (amongst smelters) of expressing the rise or fall in price by a conventional system. That it is, moreover, no myth I am convinced, for the ore in question really fetched the sum named, and you stated in your Journal of the week in which it was sold that the "standard" had not varied; it is, therefore, evident that variation tables such as those used could be compiled which give correct results; but these we do not obtain with a fixed number, whether 135, 138, or 275.

**SMELTERS' PROFITS.**

SIR,—A writer, under the signature of "C. T.," in the Journal of Oct. 15, charged your West Cornwall correspondent with an unfair representation of the profits of the copper smelters. The representation that your correspondent made was in this way—he placed the prices given to the miner for ore copper in each week of the past quarter in one column, and the prices which were charged to the consumer for cake copper in another column; he subtracted one row of prices from the other, and remarked that the differences were greater than in the previous part of the year, especially in the first quarter, and that the smelters, therefore, "had been taking good care of their own interests during the past quarter."

Is this a misrepresentation or a plain statement of fact? "C. T." says that the average difference for the past quarter, taking your correspondent's figures, was 20*l.* 14*s.* If any one else will take the same figures he will find that the average is not 20*l.* 14*s.*, but 20*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* This is only one inaccuracy on the part of "C. T." Let us see further what is the true state of the case.

The average difference in the quarter ending Michaelmas was ..... £20 10 7  
The average difference in the quarter ending Ladyday was ..... 13 5 6

Excess in the last quarter ..... £ 7 5 1  
Is it to be supposed that the smelters in the first quarter of the present year were so foolish as to buy and sell at a loss? If they did not, but made some profit, it is clear that whatever their profits were in the first quarter they have been 50 per cent. more in the third quarter of the year. Was

not, then, your correspondent correct when he remarked that the smelters "had been taking good care of their own interests during the past quarter?" "C. T." further charges your correspondent with allowing the public to believe that the whole of the difference between the ore copper price and the cake copper consisted of profit. Now, if "C. T." be a reader of the Journal, he must have seen that on many former occasions your correspondent stated directly the contrary—that the difference includes also what are called "returning charges"—that is, carriage, freight, smelting expenses, &c. It was hardly necessary to repeat what had before been so often stated.

"C. T." next endeavours to show that the sum out of which the smelter has to extract profit is actually very small—1*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* on each ton of ore purchased during the quarter. Now, even this is a tolerably good percentage. The average price for the quarter was 5*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* per ton, and 1*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* is not a small proportion in relation to that amount.

But it is not true, as "C. T." avers, that 1*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* represents the whole amount per ton of ore from which the smelter has to derive profit. "C. T." takes the assay produce as the basis of his calculation; but the ore in the furnace turns out considerably more than the assay produce indicates, and the excess is a considerable source of profit. This circumstance "C. T." keeps out of sight. He charges your correspondent with "one-sidedness." In fact, the "one-sidedness" is on the part of "C. T."

I am not one of those who feel any disposition to attack the smelters. However much such attacks and reflections on their conduct may have been deserved in times past, I am convinced, from observation, that taking the course of the year throughout the miners have now little, if any, reason to complain. A MINE ADVENTURER.

**THE CORNISH ENGINE—"STEAM-CASES."**

SIR,—My attention has been directed to the letter of Mr. Sims, in the Journal of Oct. 15, on the "effect of steam-cases upon the packing of pistons, and their economical value." I had previously seen his first letter, but circumstances diverted my attention from it at the time, and I have since overlooked it. The matter is one of very great importance, and will, I hope, obtain a full and searching discussion.

The steam-case, like every invention of Watt, was only sanctioned and adopted by him after, as he himself says, "repeated experiments had tested and proved its value." A principle thus sanctioned, and so long received as a fundamental part of our "Cornish engine" to promote economy, which with us is as much a necessity as a principle, requires strong proofs of its inefficiency before it be given up. These proofs must be sought for in careful and accurate experiments—such, in fact, as Mr. Sims has not yet given us. We must not jump to the conclusion that "because the piston fails, therefore the steam-case is injurious." The evil arising from the failure of the packing are undoubtedly great—much greater, in fact, than the intrinsic value of the packing indicates; but that failure arises unquestionably from causes almost entirely independent of steam-cases. I do not say that ordinary hemp packing will stand so long with as without a case, but the difference, other circumstances being equal, is scarcely appreciable.

One most destructive cause of this rapid waste of packing is "priming," and all the indications and effects pointed out by Mr. Sims point clearly to it, I think, as the manifold cause of all his difficulties, magnified, it may be, by other minor circumstances. A most remarkable case of the sort came under my own notice more than twenty years ago, at Woolf's engine in Consols Mine. It had a 90-in. cylinder, a moderately heavy load, and for years had worked at a moderate speed, and given an average duty of 60,000,000. A great increase of water forced the engine to be driven hard, and the rapid failure of the piston soon followed—so rapid, in fact, as to require its renewal twice a week. No one could account for it. Priming was suspected, but so subtle were its indications that they could not be detected, and, after various expedients were tried, it was concluded that the cylinder was bad. A new one was supplied, but, contrary to expectations, in a very short time the new piston would not stand longer than the old one. The fault was, therefore, clearly not the cylinder. Fortunately, no one accused the case of the evil, or, as with Mr. Sims, it might have been struck idle, his discovery have been forestalled, and the real cause never discovered. These difficulties continued for several months, involving a serious loss, when, after a series of continuous and close examinations, traces of priming were discovered. Greater steam capacity was at once provided, priming was prevented, and the piston packing stood three months instead of only as many days, and the consumption of coal was reduced by about one-half. The magnitude of this case exceeds any of those of Mr. Sims, but the indications in all their details correspond in every respect.

Among the many causes of priming may be mentioned the forcing of boilers, insufficient steam capacity, and the smallness of the pipes which force the steam to pass at a high velocity. Whether any of these conditions exist in the engines which Mr. Sims mentions I know not, but the effect being seen must have some cause, whether apparent or not. Priming is somewhat capricious. It does not always take place when the conditions which favour it exist; and it sometimes ceases without any great or apparent alteration of those conditions. But the elements of danger may accumulate at any moment, and should be removed. I may here add, that in another engine, close by Woolf's, the piston would stand ordinarily twelve months. It was lightly loaded and moderately driven, but had a steam-case, and both were carefully clothed with non-conducting substances to conserve the heat.

It must, I presume, be as well known to Mr. Sims as to us, that other pistons stand well with cases; and it, therefore, seems strange that he should not have sought some other as the real cause. That the pistons he names should now stand well is owing, I presume, to the cessation of priming, and this would account for the consumption of coal not having increased. Some further accurate information is required upon this point, and which I hope Mr. Sims will furnish. So much for the failure of pistons, and the cause; and now for the second—What is the economic value of a case? and will modern clothing supersede it?

Watt laid it down as an axiom, that "steam to be economically used should be worked in a temperature as hot as that under which it is generated." I do not remember meeting with an account of the experiments from which he deduced this axiom, but from my own experience I place implicit faith in it. It means something, too, more than the mere prevention of the radiation of heat. It so happens that at Woolf's engine, already named, where the packing failed, a series of experiments had some years before been tried, which, I am informed, proved the economical value of the case to be 25 per cent. Another instance, not the less interesting, perhaps, because accidental, came under my own notice in the same mine. A new and larger cylinder was placed in Taylor's engine, and, as is usual in such cases, every effort was made to do it in as short a time as possible. With men's physical and mental energies strained to the utmost, and continuously for weeks, it is scarcely to be wondered at that some oversight or blunder was committed. After being set to work, it was found that its duty was unsatisfactory, and after some fruitless searches the drain-pipe was found to be choked, and the case idle. My duty at that time was to report the daily performance of the engines, and the result left a deep impression upon me. After the defect was remedied, and the case put to work, the duty rose at once from about 50 upwards of 60 millions. Here was a clear difference of 20 per cent. in favour of a case, when perfectly clothed. I have since seen abundant evidence to corroborate this; and, indeed, so well known is the fact, that I have known some of our most intelligent engineers declare—and none are better judges of the fact—they would as soon lose a boiler as the case, when from circumstances it has been put idle. Of the fact, therefore, there can be no doubt, and it is with this, as practical men, we have to deal. The reasons for this fact may not perhaps be so clear, but one great reason has long seemed to me to be its superheating the steam during its expansion. And here, I think, Mr. Sims does not make sufficient allowance for the condensation of steam during the stroke without the case. From experiments made many years since at the United Mines, this would seem to be greater than Mr. Sims would dream of. Whether Watt knew what we now understand by "superheating" steam or not is uncertain, but that he understood its effects, and intended the steam-case to meet it, seems to me clear, from his remarkable expression quoted above. A vague idea of the same sort must have originated the plan of surrounding the cylinder with fire, &c., which we have witnessed in our day, where there have been no cases.

This value of superheating steam has lately received a remarkable recognition by some eminent London engineers (Penn and Co.); they tried the effect of passing the steam through the flue where the heat was great, and in an interesting account of it, which I read in the *Times* a few months since (I have forgotten the date), the saving was said to be 25 per cent. It is clear that steam in its expansion in a cylinder, surrounded by a temperature equal to the boiler, would be superheated, and in that state would



lose all that excess of heat which it had absorbed, and above what is due to natural steam, before any condensation can take place.

If only that heat were lost, it would still be steam, and give out its full effect. No amount of clothing can do this; it can only modify, but not entirely prevent radiation, and the smallest loss of heat in natural steam would lead to condensation and loss of effect.

For these reasons, then, I consider the steam-engine a time-honoured and valuable part of the steam-engine—particularly our Cornish engine—and of vital importance to the great principle of economy. I regret that for such slight reasons as Mr. Sims has brought forward it should be attacked. Even if guilty of the wholesale destruction of hempen packing, as alleged, metallic packing could be had, which would be uninfluenced by mere temperature. A great principle should not be hastily sacrificed nor attacked.

It often happens that engineers, if they have, or fancy they have, a cause of complaint exaggerate the evils they complain of, and magnify the benefits of any change made in accordance with their wishes. They may observe facts which come before them correctly, but when principles are involved beyond their knowledge you cannot rely upon their information. It is not by the loose and approximate statements of such men that principles are to be affirmed or denied; the value of a test is its accuracy.

Liskeard, Oct. 27.

MATTHEW LOAM.

#### SILVER MINING IN NORWAY.

SIR,—I have read attentively, and with much pleasure, the several letters, together with the report of the late meeting in London, and your leading article thereon, in reference to the above subject. It will not be a matter of surprise that I should manifest an interest in the undertaking, when I state that I spent the summer of 1857 exploring one of the Kongsberg silver districts. Having visited the Anna Sophia district, in company with Mr. Friis, superintendent of one of the Government mines, I can safely state, from the appearance of the "Fahlbaand," and silver-bearing veins traversing it, that a rich and valuable mine lies beneath, and only requires English enterprise to develop its resources.

I am now glad to perceive that an English company have purchased the district, and intend to work it in a spirited manner. When in Kongsberg I conversed with some of the old men who worked in these mines, and they stated that it was not because there was any want of silver experienced that the operations had been suspended in 1805, but because sufficient machinery had not been erected; this, of course, was owing to the Danish Government declining at the time to advance any funds for the purpose, although they did not scruple to take whatever they could out of the comparatively small quantity of silver previously raised. I have seen the plans and records of the Anna Sophia Mines in the Government archives at Kongsberg, all of which clearly go to prove the statements made at the East Kongsberg Mining Company meeting as to the richness of the mines.

From the position of the mines on the banks of the River Laugen, together with a number of dams, which require but very little repair, at a trifling expense, a copious supply of water could be had at all seasons. In addition to so great an advantage, there is a second of not minor importance, which is that the district is covered with very fine trees, and timber can be had at a very low rate. If what I have stated tends in any degree to throw light upon this subject I shall feel gratified; and it will give me pleasure, on any future occasion, to do anything in my power tending to further the efforts of this enterprising and spirited company.

Oct. 25.

INVESTIGATOR.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON.

SIR,—A report has lately appeared giving the particulars of experiments made at Woolwich with different descriptions of pig-iron. From it we learn that the pig-iron made at the Heyford Iron-works, near Weedon, has proved the weakest. Last April twelvemonths you published a paragraph describing in glowing terms the superiority of Northamptonshire ironstone, or at any rate, the excellency of this make of pig-iron. Some of your readers will, doubtless, have remarked the entire contradiction conveyed in the paragraph alluded to in the late reports from Woolwich. As I had the management of the Heyford Iron-works for some time, I beg to make a few remarks, which will somewhat harmonize, or, at any rate, explain these two accounts. The iron which has been tested was made before I took the management of the works, and was made from an irregular ore, or rather from ore not carefully selected; hence the inferiority of the iron produced. Your paragraph states that "a bar cast of equal proportions of Nos. 3 and 4 Heyford iron, measuring 1 in. by 2 in., and placed at a bearing of 3 ft., laid on the flat side, sustained a weight of 1590 lbs. before breaking." This experiment, and numerous others, all confirmatory of this, were made under my own superintendence, and I should like to see some iron tested which was made at Heyford at the time I had the management, and it will assuredly be found that better iron need not be desired for any purpose whatever. Although considerable difficulty is at present experienced in getting the stone thoroughly launched upon the market, the time will most assuredly come when it will be generally used as it deserves to be. It requires peculiar treatment; but is very easy to manage when once thoroughly understood. Any of your readers doubting the correctness of any of these statements can easily be convinced by giving me a call.—Northampton.

WILLIAM BROWN.

#### A TOUR THROUGH THE MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL.—No. II.

SIR,—From the Liskeard district to Redruth there are no mines of any importance; indeed, only a few are to be found. There is one in the Bolmin district—Tretail and Messer,—which was worked and abandoned; but about twelve months since a new company took up the sett, and divided the mine into 8000 shares; it is copper, and thought to be a good investment, but it will take time and outlay to make it a dividend mine.

Near Fowey is West Fowey Consols and Fowey Consols. The former paid one solitary dividend in Aug., 1858, of 2s. 6d. per share. The working expenses are heavy; and until a larger amount of ore ground is laid open no dividends must be expected. The latter is a progressive property, and will take both time and capital to bring it into a paying state.

We now come to the first mining district in the world. We may take a glance at the Coburn Mines in Cuba, or the Barra Barra in Australia, or we may look at Chili, Brazil, and numerous other countries, in all of which we may find a few good specimens of mining, but these are almost solitary exceptions. In Redruth, Gwennap, Hlogan, Camborne, and districts adjacent, we see one vast field of mines, constituting an amount of wealth which might appear almost incredible to those who never visited the West. To attempt to give the exact district to each mine is impossible, as the setts are so extensive that one mine may stand in two districts, and in a second part, however, I will confine myself, as near as I am able, to Redruth and Gwennap.

South Frances, Wheal Basset, and Wheal Butler have been very productive for copper, and the two former still continue so, but the latter is a mere shadow of what it once was. These three mines will, however, make good tin mines after the copper has been exhausted. South Frances, on an outcrop of 90000, has paid 166,0000. In dividends. Wheal Basset, on an outcrop of only 30000, has divided 275,0000. Wheal Butler, on an outcrop of 12000, has divided 235,0000. These extraordinary mines are not exceptions. Did space permit I could enumerate several other instances of equal success. There are no doubt some prejudiced people who will say I have not named the unsuccessful ones; but I may be allowed to say that some of the best paying mines at the present time were once worked and abandoned, this showing that either experience or energy was required to make mines of them. Experience is as much required in a mine captain as it is in the mariner who has to navigate his vessel on a dangerous coast. Energy also is the soul of mining; and unless these two necessary qualities are united, mining, as well as any other great undertaking, cannot be expected to prove successful.

Copper Hill has paid the first dividend—27. 10s. per share. This is a property which is worth attention, being situated so near Wheal Butler; in fact, it is a portion of Butler sett, although a different company.

East Basset may be said to be the finest discovery which has taken place for a long time. Three years since shares were 40s., but have since advanced to 230s., and now down to 170s. This decline is owing to the 80 fm. level not meeting expectations; but may, I believe, be considered as temporary, and a slight improvement here would send shares to 300s. The other parts of the mine are very productive, and the ore, I believe, the richest in Cornwall. The meetings are held bi-monthly, and dividends of 8s. per share paid, or 48s. per year. At the last meeting, however, 7s. only was paid, but 8s. is fully expected in future; this, on the present price of shares, is 25 per cent.

Great South Toiguis and South Toiguis are both dividend mines. The former may be considered as safe as any mine in Cornwall.

North Downs is a mine which has attracted much attention. It is under the management of Capt. F. Pryor, who is also the manager of West Caradon and several other mines. He is perhaps the most popular captain in Cornwall, being a man of great energy and experience. He seems to have a system of working mines altogether modern, and accomplishes an object in about half the time and with less expense than the old plan of working. The mine is copper, in 2000 shares, and will be in the dividend list ere long. South Carn Brea, Butler and Basset, Old Toiguis, Wheal Ury, and West Frances are all good progressive mines, containing the elements of success. The latter, in 2500 shares, was selling three years since at 50,000s., now 15,000s., and is considered to be one of the finest progressive properties in Cornwall; and I believe a short time will justify this assertion. Wheal Ury, on an outcrop of 30,000s., is selling for 7000s. It is in a good district, and will doubtless amply reward those whose capital has been expended and patience tried to accomplish their object. South Carn Brea (in 6000 shares) and Butler and Basset (in 6380 shares) are mines which should be watched. A fatality seems to exist in this neighbourhood in dividing mines into so many shares. I am no advocate for 25s. believing the number too small, but I think the minimum should be 100s., and the maximum 300s.

West Basset is also in 6000 shares, and paying regular bi-monthly dividends. This mine was once worked and abandoned; but some scientific men, believing the property

valuable, purchased the machinery at a mere nominal price, and after expending 9000s. only met with their deserved reward. The mine has since paid nearly 100,000s. in dividends. It is to be regretted that the boundary dispute which has so long existed between this mine and South Frances has not been arranged, as it tends to depreciate the property, besides creating heavy law expenses.

North Basset, in 6000 shares, present price 77. per share. This mine was also abandoned, and taken up by a new company, who, without calling up any capital, worked the mine out of the profits of the ore which they immediately discovered after commencing operations; since then 90,000s. have been divided. About three years since shares were selling at 40s. each, and then paying dividends of 10s. bi-monthly. The reserves were stated to be large; but if we may judge from the quantity sold since that time, neither the then price of ore nor the reserves justified the high price at which the mine was selling. The last dividend was 5s., in August, 1858, and the mine just now paying cost.

Carn Brea is a very old mine (tin and copper), and likely to continue productive for many years. It is in 1000 shares, on which 15s. each have been paid-up; 250,000s. divided, and mine now selling for 85,000s.

St. Day United Mines are very extensive, and notwithstanding the heavy working expenses, the mine is making small profits, but the large number of shares (20,000) is objectionable. The management has lately been transferred from Cornwall to London; and should the present high price of metals keep up small dividends may be expected, although not more than 1s. or 2s. per share.

West Wheal Francis, in 512 shares, has been worked for some years without success, and a large amount of capital expended in exploring the sett; but the ground is thought by experienced men to be very rich in large deposits of copper. We hope, however, that the energy of its promoters will be rewarded.

London, Oct. 26.

W. F.

#### DESULPHURISING ARGENTIFEROUS PYRITES.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter in the Journal of Oct. 15 from Mr. Jenner, written, as he states, in consequence of reading my letter of the previous week, in which I gave an account of the operations of Mr. Godefrey on some pyrites from the Wheal Samson, and the results as shown by the assays made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthay.

It is no part of my business to take up the cudgels for Mr. Godefrey, nor in any way to comment on the statements of the value of the shale submitted by Mr. Jenner, and to Mr. Godefrey's process, and afterwards assayed at the establishment of Messrs. Vivian, at Swansea. I shall confine myself to matters of the Wheal Samson, as passing through the hands of both the parties named by Mr. Jenner.

The letter is, however, evidently intended to affect me rather than Mr. Godefrey, and the most charitable construction which I can place on the intention of the writer is that he is desirous of inculcating caution—first, perhaps, upon me, as the party giving publicity to such extraordinary results; and secondly, doubtless, upon the public, in giving credence to any statement relating to the quality of ore emanating from Mr. Godefrey. As regards my own responsibility, I beg to thank Mr. Jenner, but, at the same time, to assure him that I have had too much experience in mining matters ever to commit myself by making statements which I cannot fully justify. As regards the public, it certainly demands that an affair of such importance should be sufficiently explained and considered. I must, therefore, beg to enlarge upon the statements in my former letter.

Upon the Wheal Samson reverting to me, Mr. Godefrey called upon me to say his former experiments on the pyrites of that mine had not been satisfactory to himself, and he requested me to supply him with some of the ore, as, in the event of their being rich for silver, he intended to send it to the Continent, and to have it assayed by the best chemists. He has not to be contented with parties who work the capital need for working the mine. I, therefore, wrote a letter to my agent, desiring him to send up a barrel of the pyrites just in the state in which they are taken from the east and west lodes; and I have no hesitation in saying it is impossible to make a selection. The pyrites sent were stones of ore, into which it was absolutely impossible that I could insert any silver; nor could silver, in any state, be made to attach itself thereto. This barrel of pyrites I delivered to Mr. Godefrey, who took it to the premises of Mr. Walker, Copper-street, City-road, and he has never since been under my control, but has been operated upon by these two gentlemen.

The only information given me by Mr. Godefrey consists in the copy of the assay ticket of Messrs. Johnson and Matthay, as shown in my former letter. I have subsequently seen Mr. Walker, and asked him if there has been a possibility of error, or interference with the ore. Mr. Walker has desired me to make myself perfectly easy on that point, and has assured me that he has himself operated on the pyrites, independent of Mr. Godefrey, by other processes than those patented by Mr. Godefrey, and has perfectly satisfied himself that the pyrites contain more than 200 ozs. of silver to the ton, and that they would return a profit of more than 500 per ton upon any of the processes tried by him of reducing or smelting.

He also informed me he had sent samples of the pyrites to friends of his fully competent to operate upon such ores, and the assurances he received from all those parties of the quantity of silver contained therein fully confirmed his experiments.

It will, therefore, be seen that I have had nothing to do with the statement of the value of the ore, or their treatment. I give the ore, Messrs. Johnson and Matthay assay them, and, undoubtedly, find a most important quantity of silver. If the silver were not there originally, by whom was it inserted? It certainly is of immense importance in forming an estimate of the value of the mine that the *assays* of the parties should be made manifest. The entire mine belongs to me; therefore, I may well be pointed at as the person having a large interest depending on the question. I vouch for the ore being from Wheal Samson, and that there are thousands of tons of a similar quality capable of being returned at a very small cost. But I have had nothing to do with determining the quality of those ores. I placed the pyrites in the hands of parties who proposed to find the capital for working the mine, in order that they might satisfy themselves. I have not paid, nor am I to pay, for any of the experiments or the assays; but, prior to the experiments, I offered to sell to them 5000 shares, one-half the mine, at 2s. per share, the whole of the money to be paid into the mine, to form its capital. The statement of the value of the mine does not come from me—the vendor—but from the proposed purchasers, or, I would say, the negotiators. I consider myself bound to abide, for a short period, to my price of 2s., and, if their estimate be correct, the shares are worth 500 per ton, or will be so when the capital is supplied, and the mine fully at work.

Mr. Walker admitted to me, if the quantity were to be obtained, of which there is no doubt, and if he got his party to join, and he obtained the management of the mine, he fully expected to begin by paying profits of upwards of 9000s. per month. Mr. Walker is a person well known to me, and has extensive experience in smelting silver and lead ores. He has not to be contented with parties who work the capital need for working the mine. I, therefore, wrote a letter to my agent, desiring him to send up a barrel of the pyrites just in the state in which they are taken from the east and west lodes; and I have no hesitation in saying it is impossible to make a selection. The pyrites sent were stones of ore, into which it was absolutely impossible that I could insert any silver; nor could silver, in any state, be made to attach itself thereto. This barrel of pyrites I delivered to Mr. Godefrey, who took it to the premises of Mr. Walker, Copper-street, City-road, and he has never since been under my control, but has been operated upon by these two gentlemen.

Then, again, Mr. Jenner, in his letter, refers to the more correct result obtained from the assay made of his shale at Messrs. Vivian's Copper Works at Swansea. Now, it so happens that the only attempt to try the value of the Samson ores by an absolute assay, since the operations of the late company, was made by my present agent, to the very parties named as good authorities by Mr. Jenner. The sale tickets of two small parcels are now in my possession, and the following is a copy:—

Sept. 10, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, Copper, 54½ cwts. ....	£ 4 6 0
6 cwts. gross ....	21 10 0
Dec. 6, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, Copper, 4½ cwts. ....	£ 3 18 0
18 cwts. gross ....	25 1 9

The sales alluded to were made simply to ascertain the presence of silver in the Wheal Samson ores by persons assaying for the purpose of their own purchase. This I expect will satisfy Mr. Jenner that silver is contained in the Wheal Samson ores, the authority being indisputable parties. I have left with Mr. Walker the remainder of the pyrites, strongly urging him to satisfy himself of the silver in that portion of the ore, and he has rendered easily and readily reducible before he treats for the mine, or advises his friends to do so. He says he is already perfectly satisfied that the pyrites are worth 500 per ton, but, as a purchaser, I cannot expect him to give me a more definite estimate of their value. What can I do more to satisfy Mr. Jenner?

FRED. S. THOMAS.

#### IMPROVED MECHANICAL APPLIANCES IN MINING.

SIR,—I am glad to observe, by a late Journal, that Capt. Goyen has exhibited a model of his Inclined Planes in the Cornwall Polytechnic, which, from personal acquaintance with the merits of the invention, I frequently advised his doing. I fully subscribe to all that Capt. Tonkin has advanced in its favour, and further believe that the principle is one that may be adopted with great advantage in many of our large tin and copper mines. The interest that I feel in the introduction of improved mechanical appliances in mining operations, I can most strongly recommend this. Since I had the superintendence of the sinking and stopping of the main shaft at Morro Velho, where it was first introduced by Capt. Goyen, the success that attended its introduction, in spite of many obstacles which he will well remember, was most complete, and led to its being subsequently adopted in all the working shafts of Morro Velho Mine. In fact, it may be stated that the after success of the mines is owing to the facilities that it gave for raising increased quantities of ore to the surface for stamping. The kibbles are capable of containing 1 ton each, and are used from the bottom or any other intermediate stop, over the shaft, and are speeded that the same quantity could be transported over an ordinary railroad, where, as in this instance, it requires very large quantities of low produce stuff to be brought to surface and dressed to give any returns. It is manifest that the plan which enabled us to effect this diminished cost and increased speed is the best; and the substitution of Capt. Goyen's plan for the old mode at once established his claim for its general introduction where it was practicable.

I believe I am correct in stating that at Morro Velho upwards of 250 tons of lode stuff are blasted, hauled, spalled, and stamped in the 24 hours; but the entire mechanical arrangements of every department are perfect. I have no doubt that the plan which enabled us to effect this diminished cost and increased speed is the best; and the substitution of Capt. Goyen's plan for the old mode at once established his claim for its general introduction where it was practicable.

I consider that Capt. Goyen would confer a benefit on the mining interest if he would furnish a sketch of his model for publication in your valuable Journal, as I believe it would lead to its general introduction.

Prince of Wales Hotel, Schull, county Cork, Oct. 20.

#### PELYN WOOD MINE, NEAR LOSTWITHIEL.

SIR,—I must request you to afford me the opportunity of correcting an erroneous statement which appeared under the heading "What is Said and Done at the Corner," in last week's Journal. The writer must have been sadly misinformed when writing about this mine—that the unfavourable change in the lode in the 10 fm. level has caused me to abandon that part of the mine, and about the shaft appearing to supersede the silver. The fact is, as the reports in your valuable Journal testify, I will, however, add a few particulars. We have now employed in the 10 less than 27 able miners operating on the quarter lode; two pitches are in work in the back of the 10—one by four men, at a quarter lode, in 11, the other by two men, at 6s. in 11, and the men will do well in their respective tributes; and I expect to let another pitch in this level in about a fortnight's time to three men, at 3s. 6d. in 11, if not for 3s. We have only been working five months from the commencement, during which period we have erected all the necessary buildings, such as shaft, pit, smithy, accounts, carpenter, &c.—all of which are sufficiently commodious for all necessary purposes of a great mine. I am happy to say that we have many hundreds of pounds worth of ore broken, such as nickel, cobalt, and rich copper ore, and that the lode improves as we get down on it. The lode is better in

the 10 than in the 10 fm. level, and there is a good lode of hard grey and yellow copper ore gone down in the 10 fm. level.

If Mr. Labe will take the pleasure of coming here, I think I shall surprise him, as I have every other person who has visited this mine, who say that one-half was not told them. It is evident that we have one of the Cornish prizes in Pelyn Wood, and no doubt some will envy us, and be disposed to say all manner of things against the property. While I am writing, the men are come from the 10 fm. level north with some rich yellow copper ore. I will write you more about this in a day or two.

JOHN SETHOUR.

#### CARRACK DEWS MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I was glad to see mention of this company in the Journal of Oct. 15; this leads us to expect that its affairs are not altogether hopeless—that the reports may be published, and if the sett be found promising, necessary reforms may be effected in the management, and the mine be efficiently worked; or, if the concerns be considered worthless, we may, after due consideration, come to a satisfactory, if not gratifying, conclusion with the adventure. Though we may still be out-voted at the meetings, and receive only an "authorised version" of the proceedings, we have now the means of making our views known to out-adventurers through the Journal. That this is necessary, I may ask you to quote from the last "official report" the following extract, with the view of ultimate comment. Our secretary, acting as Chairman, and replying to some shareholders who had raised the propriety of stopping the mine, said:—"Unfortunately, no one of our shareholders present is in the slightest degree acquainted with mining. They will, I am sure, excuse my saying so, and will at once perceive my difficulty in replying to them; unfortunately, nearly all present purchased their interest in the mine as an investment, rather than a speculation, which all mining necessarily is; I, therefore, do not find fault with, nor do I, indeed, wonder at the expressions of disappointment. I myself should have joined in them under similar circumstances. Mr. Dodd is right in the comparison he draws between Cornish and London shareholders, and it is easily accounted for by the advantages in experience possessed by the former. More than half the dividend-paying mines had been previously abandoned as worthless. Alfred Consols had a fine course of ore in the 10 fm. level, the marketable value of the mine was 60,000s., and had any one then predicted any more calls he would have been laughed at; the mine, however, soon became poor, nothing was obtained for 50 fm. in depth, and a large number of shareholders abandoned their interest in despair; nevertheless, some 'obstinate' Cornishmen stuck to the ship, and they have since divided 100,000s. in dividends. The seven Mine looked very promising, and returned plenty of ore down to the 60. There then suddenly fell off, just as it has done in our Battery shaft, and the mine was abandoned as worthless. It was afterwards worked by another company, who have received no less than 500,000s. in dividends. Providence Mine, which is very near to Carrack Dews, was worked unsuccessfully for seventeen years, but within a very short period the 'obstinate' Cornishmen had received 50,000s. in dividends. Did time permit I could give you a long list of such cases; what wonder, then, that Cornishmen should think and act differently to Londoners? Had the mine been my own, and money no object, I would have adopted the recommendation of some of the agents employed, and tried one more level at Battery shaft; in doing so, however, we should have had to spend more money, and with no returns till the next level was reached; we, therefore, had to take into account the views of those who, not understanding the matter, would have merely considered the present expenditure and judged accordingly. This is, indeed, the great difficulty in carrying on a mine with London shareholders, and, as our largest shareholder in Cornwall lately wrote me, it prevents Cornish adventurers increasing their holdings, because they are in doubt if the London shareholders will allow the object in view to be accomplished. Speaking for myself, I am thoroughly sick of my official position as secretary and pursuer. The secretary of a mine gets all the kicks, and has to be seen by the shareholders to the ground, under the circumstances, have been consigned into a state of cowardice, I should have run away long since. I am glad to say that gradually, though slowly, the proportion of shares held in Cornwall is becoming larger, and it will be a good thing for the mine when the majority is held there, that the management may be wholly transferred to the county; in such a case I should hold a much larger interest."

AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

#### HERODSFOT MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—I beg the favour for a short space in your Journal to reply to a letter, signed "An Old Shareholder" (Cheltenham), who writes a long letter, divided in three parts. The first part being intended for me, to which I will confine my remarks, leaving the remainder of the letter to those to answer whom it more immediately concerns.

First, then, it assumed that I gave wrong reports; and to support his argument the writer says, "it is not unusual for persons to go underground—so for a little manoeuvre in favour of Mr. Wolferstan he has aside his title as manager, and says 'for the period of six years they had only to rely on my reports.' Now, to this I beg to say that, although my servitude in this mine is going on for nine years, I was never allowed to pen a report, and send to the office in London, till last June, when a resolution was passed that I should do so once a fortnight. To this duty I have regularly attended, always giving a fair and truthful report of all our operations, and value of the different places, according to my judgment; and when the sale of lead takes place, the price is inserted with the quantity. Now, the shareholder contends that he saw nothing in my reports to justify the sudden rise of shares (except the better price of lead).

Now, Sir, this is the secret that the shareholder appears obtuse on, and I must here trouble him with facts and figures, with a hope of convincing him of his bad criticism, and desire to speak evil of one who finds better things of his hands. I have gone over all our sales for the year 1858, and I find the average of our ore was 161. 0s. 9d. per ton, and for the last two sales, or four months' ore, we have realised an average price of 237. 11s. 9d. per ton, making an excess above the average of last year of 77. 11s. per ton. This rise in the price of lead for the four months' yield (149 tons) is 1057s. Now, it is no secret that if this was excepted, as the gentleman says, he sees nothing in my report to justify "a rise" in value of shares. My calculation for the next two samplings is 160 tons, and should we realise a similar average price as for the last two sales, then our profits will increase in proportion to the increase of quantity. Hence the advance in the price of shares is entirely owing to the quality of our ore, which is worth 50 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore; formerly it did not produce more than 15 or 20 ozs.—so any reasonable, unprejudiced party might at a glance perceive the reason for the shares advancing to the present price and worth. There has not been any discovery in the mine for the last few months; in fact, our quantity has fallen off, and but for the high price of our ore for silver we should present a different aspect, both in the mine and in our finances.

Under these circumstances, I trust that you will see that no blame is to be attached or imputed "to me" for the rise in the price of shares—which is a rare case for shareholders to complain of; and do not fancy that underground agents are so unworthy of your confidence, for a more indefatigable and persevering class of men do not exist, nor men so badly paid, considering the trust placed in their hands. If you prefer another class of individuals, who resemble drones in a beehive, take them and go together, and time and experience will reveal the difference.

The remark of some squib writer, signing himself "Agent" (Liskeard), is so insignificant and mean that I forbear dirtying my hands, or meddling with his sack, which he anticipates being sacked in, and I should say "the sooner the better."

Herodsfot Mine, Oct. 25.

THOMAS TREVILLION.

#### HERODSFOT MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—As a local shareholder in the mine, and not a merchant, I have read your remarks on the proposed change of management, and the proceedings of the late meeting, with deep regret. I fear their tendency, if not their intention, is to create a class feeling—to separate the in from the out shareholders, and to raise a personal prejudice in the minds of the latter against Capt. Trevillion. Knowing Capt. Trevillion myself, I have not hesitated to ask his opinion about the mine, and have always obtained a frank answer. In fact, his opinion and his reports have been publicly known, and from the prominence the mine has lately assumed, they have been a prevalent topic of discussion. But to blame the agent for this is un-English and un-English. Are his reports furnished to the office, and published in your Journal, deceptive or not? Do they contain all the information as to the prospects and value of the mine which reports can embody? No one doubts it here; and it would be better that the writer had ascertained and tested this, instead of dealing in such wholesale imputations. The increased value of the mine is due solely to the increased value of the ore, as announced to the meeting in June last, and was, I am assured, as much a surprise to the agent as to the public. It is impossible to judge men's motives, and a contest for power seems a perpetual feature in the object for a majority to attain, without exciting personal ill-feelings on either side. The proposed change is not, however, a mere contest for power; it is to secure economy, and do justice to an agent who is known here to be the real practical manager of the mine—an object certainly worthy of the support of shareholders, who will not, I hope, be diverted from it by the angry imputations of spiteful writers, or the organised manoeuvres of the Chairman, with a clique at his back. It should be remembered that the mine was originally worked principally by Liskeard men and capital, until the majority of shares got into the hands of London parties. That majority, without scruple, removed the local pursuer from office, and placed Mr. Wolferstan in his stead. I never heard that act questioned by any local shareholder, nor any unworthy motives imputed to that majority.

"Time works wonders," but it is too much to expect that the men who promoted the former change should now deny the right of the local shareholders to make such further changes as they may think conducive to the interest of their property. That right, however, is ours, and no imputations upon our motives, nor snobbish allusions to our respectability, can wrest it from us, or prevent its exercise. I have yet to learn that purity of principle or economy of mine management is practised pre-eminently and exclusively in London. This district affords no proof of the sort, and I might compare South Caradon, Credock Moor, Mary Ann, Liskeard, and Wheal Wrey to the few London mines here, including Wheal Pollard and Wheal Hooper. Without imputing motives, we can and may judge results. Can any one assert that in these, or any locally managed mine of the district, an undue preference is given to any merchant shareholders or otherwise, or that any suspicion of the sort against managers or shareholders is entertained? The suspicion does not exist, and perhaps none but a secret, irresponsible writer, regardless of the reputations of men whose worth "he knows and envies, because he cannot reach," would have ventured to utter it.

The local shareholders are as anxious for their dividends, upon which the value of their shares justly depends, and from their greater mining information, more scrupulous of the items of cost than the London shareholders can be. These are ignorant of the character of many of those items, and are, consequently, dependent for information upon the manager, whose accounts they are examining at a distance from the mine, where alone the proper tests can be promptly applied. One can conceive that such a manager, from necessity, beyond the immediate oversight of the London council or board, would be more open to favouritism and the influence of merchants than when acting under the immediate eye of the shareholders. At all events, the local shareholders are interested in the proper management of the mine, and from the information thus gained are sure to fasten upon any unskilful overgrown item which may be found obtruding into the accounts. The minimum prices of one mine thus become the standard of value in all. In fact, no one mine, nor manager, has any monopoly or exclusive command of the cheapest market; all can reach it upon equal terms. There is no mystery connected with it, and no change of management can exclude us from it. But, after all, quality is the cardinal element of cheapness—more so than price; and this must be vouched for by the resident agent, whose judgment and integrity for this purpose is more important than the mere knowledge of prices. This integrity and judgment has never yet been questioned in Capt. Trevillion during the many years that he has been agent. The question, then, is if he is competent, and has performed the duties so long, why is a special manager required for them, whose services absorb nearly 5s. per share per annum. We have seen the successful results of the working of the mine brought about—not by financial loans, with ample ore bills and machinery for security, and an agreeable rate of interest to boot, but by the steady perseverance and correct judgment, combined with the energy and economy of Capt. Trevillion. With full confidence in him, we have embarked our money in the mine, and wished to see him placed in the position which his abilities and success have fairly won.

I have no personal objection to Mr. Wolferstan, but prefer Capt. Trevillion upon principles of economy, and as the real manager of the mine. He is unknown to the London shareholders, but when the whole facts are made known to them—as they will be at the approaching meeting—and when they see and hear him for themselves, I question if they will not approve of, and join in ratifying, the proposed change. We have a



valuable and permanent property, and all have an equal interest in the utmost economy to increase the dividends. I have, therefore, no fear of merchants, of whom I am assured we have only two or three among the regulars, being allowed to swallow up our dividends, nor of the agent becoming their tool. We shall not stultify ourselves by submitting either to the one or the other.

Liskeard, Oct. 25.

AN INDEPENDENT SHAREHOLDER.

### HERODSFOT MINE, AND ITS MANAGER.

Sir,—How trying is prosperity! You see men who have gone through years of privation without reproach, and have been, to the extent of their means, good citizens and good neighbours, suddenly change character upon the advent of a little prosperity. For instance, they have been most exemplary in their religious exercises, yet begin to sew on buttons behind, and to put up their shirt collars; and, after a while, even to give up the profession of religion. They have been Liberals and free traders, and yet they will vote for a Tory, and support a villainous monopoly—indeed, they seem to become so far elevated as to lose sight of the landmarks of right and wrong. I do not believe, from what I know of the individuals in their original circumstances, that one of the persons engaged in the Herodsfot Company would formerly have committed himself so far without looking round and discovering the transparency of the plot.

Liskeard, Oct. 26.

A SMALL DEALER.

### HERODSFOT MINE, AND ITS MANAGER.

Sir,—The dispute about this management has been carried on all along, both by you and everybody else, as if the working miner had nothing to say to it. If you ever had double and treble the proper amount taken out of your gettings because the candles would flare, and the steel wanted constant sharpening, and been obliged to lose an hour or two waiting for tools, and to work in a glimmer, you would own that we have a right to speak up; to say nothing of our limbs and lives, in danger always, but in extra danger from poor materials.

Oct. 22.

A WORKING MINER.

### HERODSFOT MINE SUPPLIES.

Sir,—A reproach is implied against us, the merchants of Cornwall, that we have not the pluck or enterprise to break in upon the Liskeard monopoly. For myself, I repeat the insinuation. I was not frightened at the combination of agents with the company, neither was I deterred by the company's Chairman having a graduated series of tenders for materials in his pocket, for that is a stale trick, and cannot be played often. But I have been prevented from entering into competition by the Canal Company, by their allowing certain persons to keep possession of stores that they do not and cannot occupy, or require; and, like dogs in mangers, keep off those who could and would. I do not know much about Liskeard people, but reckon them "all on a string" (though not the string I should think suitable), or how could such a state of things have been possible?

Camborne, Oct. 21.

A MINE MERCHANT.

### CAMBORNE VEAN MINES.

Sir,—I am sorry to find that "A Mine Agent" cannot accept my statement as to the produce of the tinfield in the 222 ft. level, but denies that the lode averages 3 cwt. per 100 sacks, and this, too, notwithstanding our manager, Captain Jno. Vivian (whose character for truthfulness is unimpeachable) reports on several occasions that the lode does average 3 to 3½ cwt. and especially in your Journal of Oct. 15. Really it is hardly fair anyone should, from behind a mask, make such misstatements, and persevere in them, after having had other and better information. The time required to sink our new shaft is, perhaps, a matter of opinion, but as the opinion I offered last week was accompanied by the facts from which the opinion was derived, it would have been more graceful to have admitted the faulty information than to have shirked it in such general terms as "A Mine Agent" uses. The discrepancy referred to is contained in the words announcing the probability that we may, when the shaft is completed, open up ground which way in time because profitable. After the reports we have had from the highest mining authorities, assuring us of success on opening up a good road to the tin ground already laid open, such words do not convey a very cheerful impression; it may be that we are wrong in so believing, but any future statements ought to be withheld until data can be furnished to prove that this shaft is only a means whereby we may hope to lay open good profitable ground, and not as we have hitherto supposed it to be—a means of deriving a profit from sources which are already at our hand.

Camborne, Oct. 25.

JOSEPH EDWARD JONES.

### CROOKHAVEN MINE.

Sir,—As an old shareholder in the Crookhaven Mine, permit me to express my great gratification that this property has fallen into hands that are likely to carry it out with spirit, and with a capital very ample indeed to bring it to a state of profit. From my knowledge of this property, having visited it several times, I should not speak of it now as a speculation. The lodes proved, and those which require further depth, will not exhaust a large amount of capital. It will no doubt be the policy to sink and open the lodes which have been worked upon, until profitable results have been obtained; and as there are ten or twelve lodes upon the sett, others may be tested in the same way. As the character of the lodes bears so great a similarity to those of the Berehaven Mines (which may be said to be the richest in the world), it is a satisfaction to see that ample capital is in store to take advantage of any successes that may arise in the development of the Crookhaven Mine.

Our old shareholders were bewildered in the miasma of scepticism, and they would not have lost such a property, and stopped short for 2000l., which was the sum further recommended by the best practical advice that could be obtained to complete the work begun and carried on with such promising indications. They were, no doubt, dreadfully deficient of that spirit of mining enterprise so necessary for the prosecution of undertakings of this character. After having spent from 10,000l. to 15,000l., to sacrifice it for another 2000l.; what can be thought of such apathy? Why, a rich piece of lode was discovered, from which about 8000l. worth of ore was taken, which upon assay contained about 60 per cent. of copper ore; and other lodes of good yellow ore of high percentage were discovered, which only required depth to bring them into profit.

I have made these remarks, Sir, because I wince under the disappointment of my losses, and connection with partners without pluck or enterprise. However, let us hope, under judicious management, the results from Crookhaven Mine will soon show us what Sols we have been. I have not the shadow of a doubt but a rich mine is in store for the new company.—Oct. 27.

AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

### NORTH DOLCOATH SILVER DISCOVERY.

Sir,—I did not intend to have troubled you with any remarks on this disputed question, but Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds having, in last week's Journal, accused my son, Capt. Charles Vivian, jun., of writing articles of my receding, I felt obliged to state a few facts that will put the matter in its true light. On Aug. 24, 1859, I was underground in the above mine. While examining the lode, I was struck by the appearance of a stone different to any other I had before seen. On the 27th I had part of it assayed for copper, which produced a fine regulus, the assayer not knowing what it was. On the 31st I carried part of the stone to Mr. Samuel Bowden, Carn Brea, who, after assaying it, found it to be valuable for silver. On the same day I wrote to Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds not to sell any of their shares, as the mine was looking much better. On Sept. 1, I again wrote Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds, stating that I had broken some stones containing silver ore, and would break some hundredweights, and have a fair sample assayed. On Sept. 2, I wrote Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds as follows:—"This mine may shortly be of vast importance; I have had seven samples assayed, and they are all rich for silver, the stuff having been broken from different parts of the lode several fathoms apart. I think the sooner you can reach this place the better; I would advise you to leave at once." On Sept. 3, I received a reply in answer to mine of Aug. 31, stating that they hoped something good would be found at North Dolcoath. On Sept. 3, I received the following, signed by J. Reynolds, jun.:—"Yours of the 2d is at hand. William will return from Ireland to-night, and he or myself will come down on Monday, thanking you for writing." I now positively assert that these seven samples were assayed, and the produce of them shown to Capt. J. Vivian, of North Boreham, previous to my calling at the house of Capt. J. Paul for the stone referred to in Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds's letter. These facts will clearly show a discerning public that my son has not written falsehoods, neither have I neglected my duty. W. THOMAS.

Tacklingmill, Oct. 26.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

### NIDDERDALE LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I read with surprise the letter in the Journal of Oct. 15, under the above head, signed "Thomas Sykes, Solicitor and Sec. of the Company." If Mr. Sykes had subscribed his epistle without the addition of "solicitor and secretary of the company," from which your readers may be misled, in believing that his communication was authorised by the directors (which it was not), and, in fact, might mistake it to be the reply of the company, through their officers, to the paragraph signed "J. C. C." (Shipley); or if he had given his proper addition, in the interest he wrote—"a promoter of the company, solicitor to the promoters, and an intended holder of 1000 free shares; I would not have taken the trouble to reply to such a miserable attempt to explain away patent wrongs. The meeting on Sept. 23 last was a directors' meeting, which I attended, and can testify to the fact that the promoters (one of them the holder of shares upon which he has not paid the first deposit), by themselves and co-directors introduced by them, several of whom appear in a prospectus of a Nidderdale Lead Mining Company, limited (supposed to have died premature death), dated in 1858, to be connected with the promoters as officers of that company, did rule the whole of the proceedings, not only to the disadvantage but to the disgust of myself and the other independent directors. The only good result therefrom being partially to open our eyes to the trap into which we and, through our influence, others of our friends have been led.

I directly contradicted Mr. Sykes' statement, that all resolutions that came before the meeting were passed unanimously, except the appointment of a Chairman; and beg to call to his recollection the proposal made by the promoter who has not paid the first deposit upon his share, to make another call upon the shareholders, notwithstanding the second showing the disposal of the funds already subscribed had not been furnished to the directors, or managing directors, although I and other independent directors asked for them, and expressed our dissatisfaction at their not being furnished, after Mr. Sykes himself had failed to fulfil his promise to furnish them. You will observe that in his letter he admits the accounts are yet to be furnished.

I am glad to hear that Mr. Sykes is in a position to adopt the suggestion of "J. C. C." as to forwarding the resolutions, for I understood they, having been entered on loose pieces of paper, had been mislaid.

I can endorse the statement of "J. C. C.," that the meeting was by no means harmonious—unless harmony can be construed to mean uproar; for I can assure you the proceedings were of a riotous character.

22, Bevington, Bradford, Yorkshire, Oct. 24. Director of the Company.

Perfect freedom from coughs is secured by Dr. Loock's pulmonary wafers. They give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all medicines vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—In infancy, from various causes, the foundations of many complaints are laid, which the vigilant nurse might at once remove by the judicious use of Holloway's preparations. In accidental injuries and constitutional taints, this ointment will be found wonderfully efficacious, and it is an unfailing curative for the many diseases of the skin, which render the infant restless and the nurse anxious. The youngest and most delicate child can in no way be injured by its means, but must derive benefit from its use. When infantile diseases have been neglected or neglected, the ointment and pills will remedy the error, purify the blood, cleanse the skin, invigorate the glands and absorbents, and secure health.

## Meetings of Mining Companies.

### NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street on Thursday, Mr. G. B. CARR in the chair.

Mr. NICHOLSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were read and approved.—The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£156 10 4
Arrivals of call	36 10 0
Blends sold	7 7 0
Copper ore sold	320 1 11
Rent of stamps	2 1 8
Mine cost, June, July, and August	£577 0 7
Merchants' bills	61 18 8
Old company's claim paid	122 10 10
Leaving credit balance	£ 241 0 10

The liabilities exceeded the assets by 215s. 4s. 1d.

The SECRETARY, in answer to an observation from a shareholder, stated that the cost for September was 167l., and the cost for October, he believed, would be even less than that. There were some old bargains set by Capt. Price, which, under the new management, would be discontinued. He thought the average monthly cost might be fairly estimated at about 1500l., and that in the two months the present average returns would be something like 40 tons.

Mr. F. PAYOR (the manager) then explained the various workings at the mine. He stated that since the last meeting the shaft had been sunk to the 70 ft. level, and to the east from 8 to 9 fms., they had gone through a very good lode, in some places about 3 tons of ore per fm., and in other places very good tribute ground, such as might enable them to increase their returns. They had driven to the west about 3 or 4 fms., but not so much ore had been realised, which confirmed the opinion he had expressed on a former occasion, that the ore had gone east instead of west, and there could be no doubt that, whatever they had west would prove to be another shoot of ore. The mine in the 60 had been temporarily suspended, the water preventing its further continuance for the present; but he hoped in about a month from the present time to be able to sink the mine dry, when they would be able to break away the ore from the back instead of from the bottom of the level, and thus enable them to take away all the ore to a proper advantage. There was a large lode in the 60 east, and he had reason to believe that it would prove a tolerably good lode, as it was already producing good stores of ore. Under those circumstances, he should at once commence sinking the shaft, and go down to another level. By sinking the shaft, and putting out deeper levels, he thought they were warranted in believing their mine would shortly be in a good position. When the mine was sunk they would be able to raise about 40 tons every two months. The present prospects were rather better than he had expected to realise in so short a time—they were opening up a very fair mine. It was not what would be called a rich mine, but it was being worked at a very little expense, and he had no doubt in twelve months hence New Treleigh would be a very good property. They had sunk 10 fms., and 2 fms. of the shaft had produced 12 tons of ore, which he thought looked very well. In about three weeks they would commence sinking.

In answer to questions from several shareholders, Mr. F. PAYOR replied that with regard to Nicholson's shaft, until they got down to the 70 cross-cutting would not be commenced. It was very likely they would cut Nicholson's lode in the 70, for which purpose they would have to drive about 30 or 35 fms.; but in the event of intersecting anything of importance by means of the cross-cut, sinking would be immediately commenced.

Mr. CARR had called the attention of Mr. Payor to that point, from the fact that Capt. Price had specially referred to the richness of the mine, and that Capt. C. Thomas had also spoken of the richness of the tin and copper in the metal in general; but notwithstanding that, the working had been suspended at 20 fms.

Mr. PAYOR had not yet seen the point referred to, because of the water. He thought if for the present they confined their operations to the driving of the 60 east, the 70 east and west, sinking the shaft, and completing the winzes, they would be paid for their trouble. It was important in mining first to ascertain the objects to be accomplished, then to determine upon the best way to accomplish those objects, and then to estimate the cost that would be incurred in accomplishing them. He had no reason whatever to alter the opinion he expressed on a former occasion; indeed, he was more than ever convinced that as they drove east to cut the Good Fortune lode satisfactory results would be realised.

A call of 1s. per share was then made.

The CHAIRMAN said he was anxious to express his thanks, and that of his co-proprietors, to their manager, Mr. Payor, for his attention to the interests of the company.

Mr. PAYOR, in acknowledgment, expressed his thanks to the Chairman and shareholders for the vote of confidence reposed in him. He hoped to conduct their affairs with honour and credit to himself, and with satisfaction to the proprietors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been unanimously passed, the proceedings terminated.

### PENDEEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, Mr. W. BAWDEN in the chair.

Mr. D. COHEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The statement of accounts for two months ending September showed:—

Mine cost and agents' salaries, August	£446 0 5
Merchants' bills, ditto	149 15 9
Mine cost, &c., September	369 11 9
Merchants' bills, ditto	70 9 0
Dues on ore sold, Aug.	16 2 11
Secretary's salary	8 8 0
Printing	1 9 0
Stationery, &c.	4 7 8
Copper ore sold	£264 1 5
Call	625 0 0
Dues	0 17 6
Received on account of shipping charges on ores	2 11 6
Leaving balance, debit	£ 73 14 1

There was a balance of assets over liabilities of 311l. 19s. 7d.

The report of the committee was read, as follows:—The committee beg to present to the shareholders the accounts of the mine, which are as follows:—The accounts for the two months' working, ending Sept. 30, 1859, showing a balance of 73l. 14s. 1d. against the mine. The general balance-sheet, including the above balance, and showing a balance of 311l. 19s. 7d. in favour of the mine. A statement of assets and liabilities is also annexed. The committee beg to refer the shareholders to the reports of the agents, which show that the lode in the bottom level—the 94—is yielding ore of a higher produce than was obtained from the levels above, and as the engine-shaft is not within 1 fm. of the required depth for driving the 106, the committee have every reason to anticipate that the returns from the mine will be considerably increased at no distant period. The intersection of the Pendeen lode is looked forward to by the committee with much interest, and the agents consider that the end in the 70 north is now within a short distance of it. The development of the mine generally is proceeding satisfactorily.

The agents' report was then read, as follows:—On Oct. 22, since our last general two-monthly meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk 4 fms., in a large lode of 3 feet wide, with occasional stones of tin and copper, and of a promising character; we expect to be down to the 106 in about a fortnight, when we shall begin to bring down the two skip-roads and footway, also change the three drawing-lifts into one single lift. The shaft, or No. 1 winze, in bottom of the 94, is now down 7 fms.; the lode is 2 feet wide, and has yielded some very promising ore. The 94 north is driven 10 fms., through a good lode, which has yielded for the last 10 fms. long and 9 feet high 60 tons of ore, worth 230l.; driving for 4l. 10s. per fm. We have also 16 tons of ore in the lode of this level; the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, worth 144l.; stopping for less than 3l. per fm. The 82 north is driven 6 fms., through a large lode of 4 ft. wide, composed of payable ore, and will yield for 12 ft. high 12 tons of ore per fathom, worth above 290l. per fm.; driving for 8l. per fm. We have also in the lode of this level eight men stopping; the lode is yielding on an average from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm., worth 3l. per fm.; stopping for 4s. per fm. The 70 is driven 13 fathoms; the lode is poor, but except the ore which we have in the 82 to be standing in the western wall; we consider it very advisable to continue this end on as far as possible towards the intersection of the other lodes, which must be very near to us. We have also three paces of men on tribute, working at an average tribute of 11s. in 11. All our machinery is in good working order, and our prospects throughout the mine are very good.

The SECRETARY then read the joint report of Capt. Carthew and Eddy, which stated that the mine never looked so well as at the present time, and there could be no doubt that Pendeen would prove a lasting and paying mine. Capt. Carthew stated that there was a great quantity of poor ore in the upper levels, some of the stones containing grey ore of a rich character. He thought a considerable quantity of that stuff could be stamped to good profit. It would be regretted that the standard fell a large quantity of poor ore, as the suggestion of the committee, was not sent to market.

Mr. BIRDSEY said it was a fact as gratifying as it was important that the quality of their ore was improving in depth.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that at their previous meeting there were liabilities for the May and June cost, nearly the whole of which had been paid. The merchants were paid regularly every two months.

The CHAIRMAN said there could be no doubt their mine was as well supplied with stores as any mine in the country, and no accounts were paid up closer, except in cases where ready money was paid, and discount allowed.

The reports were approved, and the accounts passed and allowed.

The SECRETARY, referring to the financial position of the company, stated that the general balance-sheet showed a credit balance of 311l., and the two months' average expenses were 1066l., so that a call of 3s. per share would place them in a proper position.

The CHAIRMAN said there was every reason to hope that at the next meeting their position would be much more satisfactory than at the present time.

Mr. BIRDSEY was anxious, before the resolution was put respecting the call, to make a few remarks in his capacity as one of the committee with regard to the arrears of call. He thought a resolution should be passed to the effect that were the shareholders in default not paid upon before a certain day fixed by the meeting, the committee should be empowered to instruct the merchants to demand payment of the defaulters. To allow some shareholders to remain in arrears was most unfair to those who paid their calls regularly—each should bear his proportion of the burden in bringing the mine into a satisfactory state.

The CHAIRMAN could not altogether coincide with the remarks of Mr. Birdsey, seeing that there were few mines in which the calls were so closely paid up. The arrears were nearly all upon the last call.

Mr. CLYDE (one of the committee of management) thought as the arrears were so small it would not be politic to present to adopt the system proposed by Mr. Birdsey, because no merchant would undertake it unless he had a guarantee that he might sue the party in arrears. Under present circumstances, he thought the matter might be safely deferred.

Mr. BIRDSEY thought as a matter of business the course he had suggested should be proposed, and he could see no reason, knowing the position of those whose calls were in arrears, why they were allowed to be in default. They must remember that their undertaking was not like a concern below redemption; their shares were always marketable, and a good market price could always be realised for them. As a member of the committee, he contended that the committee were not doing their duty if they did not take the course he had proposed.

The SECRETARY stated that at the last meeting the whole of the arrears amounted to 62l., and out of that they had that morning received 15l. 18s., and upon the last call there was owing about 90l., which they calculated upon getting in very shortly.

Mr. BIRDSEY, although he had no doubt the calls would all be paid, still contended

that allowing parties to be in default was impolitic, and wrong in principle. He might cite an instance which occurred some 18 months since, in which shares of a mine were sold for about 2l. 6s. per share. Some portions of these shares were allowed to run in arrears till 15s. was due upon them. Subsequently the price went down to 8s. 6d., and thus the company sustained a great loss. Had the calls been enforced, instead of a loss there would have been a balance to hand over.—A call of 3s. per share was then made.

The committee of management was appointed for the ensuing two months, consisting of Messrs. Bawden, Clifford, Birdsey, and Hallist.

The CHAIRMAN said he had another subject to introduce to the meeting, and that was the remuneration of their secretary. He conducted their affairs with great ability and skill, and kept their accounts in a very straightforward and efficient manner. For the services he had rendered to the company the committee had much pleasure in recommending that one guinea per month be added to his salary.

Mr. CLIFFORD could not allow that opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to the efficient and very able manner in which the accounts of that company had been kept. He (Mr. Clifford) was connected with many companies, and he was sure no company's accounts could be better kept, or the general duties of secretary discharged with greater satisfaction to the proprietors, or in whom greater confidence was reposed, and it was to be hoped that they would soon be in better circumstances, so that he might be paid more generally for his services.

Mr. BIRDSEY also bore testimony to the efficiency and zeal of their secretary. The accounts were kept in a most efficient manner, the books were always open to the inspection of shareholders, and their secretary was always ready to give every information required. As one of the committee, he quite agreed with the resolution.

The resolution, duly seconded, was put and carried *unanimously*.

The SECRETARY, in acknowledgment, expressed his acknowledgments to the Chairman, and the other members of the committee, for the flattering manner in which they had been pleased to speak of him. He had always, he believed, done his duty as secretary of that company, and he should always continue to do so. He sincerely hoped that they would soon arrive at a more satisfactory state, for he should be exceedingly glad to be called upon to send to proprietors dividend warrants instead of call letters.

The CHAIRMAN said it was also proposed to increase the salary of their purser, Mr. R. White.—Mr. BIRDSEY had great pleasure in seconding that resolution.

It was then resolved that their purser's salary be advanced one guinea per month. Votes of thanks to the committee, Chairman, and secretary having been unanimously passed, the proceedings terminated.

### EAST BERTHA CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday, Mr. J. W. WATKINS in the chair.

Mr. T. FULLER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were also read and approved. The accounts showed:—

Mine cost, June	£ 93 18 5
" July	123 10 0
" August	83 10 6
Pitwork, &c.	82 19 3
Balance last audit	£ 2 12 10
Call	300 0 0
Leaving debit balance	£ 81 14 4

The report of Capt. W. Goss was then read, which stated that the general appearance of the mine surpassed anything he had ever seen in that district. In all his experience for the last fifty years he had never seen such a rich mass of goseum, which could not fail to reach copper ore.

The SECRETARY thought there could be no doubt as to the character of the lode, as it was the finest he had ever seen, and the ore was of the richest description. At the 20 it was probable they would meet with a good bunch of ore. The great and only object at present was to sink the shaft 50 fms.

The CHAIRMAN said when the position of East Bertha was compared with that of Lady Bertha, the importance of consuming the object referred to by Mr. Fuller would be at once seen. Lady Bertha was in the valley, and was down 40 fms. before they cut the ore; while East Bertha was on the hill, and certainly there would be 20 fathoms between the parallel, hence the great necessity for sinking deep. They must be down 50 fms. before they could expect to meet with the shoots of ore discovered in Lady Bertha.

Mr. GENDRY had no doubt if that fact were generally made known to the shareholders, each would willingly bear his proportion in effecting that desirable object.

The SECRETARY said, although it was probable that at the 20 a course of ore would be discovered, he should not recommend the level being driven until the mine had been fully opened. The formation of the lode was very peculiar; and although the same as that in South Bertha, it was of a better character, the lode being more settled. The kilnas was of a beautifully pale slate colour, and highly mineralised. Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath, had specially remarked upon the richness of the goseum; and Mr. Josiah Hitchens had expressed an idea that those goseum would lead to the belief that East Bertha would prove a rich mine—there was everything in the appearance of the lode to warrant that opinion.

Mr. GENDRY had been advised to purchase his shares in East Bertha by a person who had had much experience in mining in South America.

The agent's report was then approved, with a recommendation to the report that his attention be exclusively confined for the present to the sinking of the engine-shaft.

The accounts being passed and allowed, a call of 1s. per share was made.

Mr. GENDRY thought it should be generally understood by shareholders that no decisive result was to be expected until the shaft had been sunk,—that was, they must forego a present advantage to realise an ultimate benefit of a more substantial character. The committee of management were then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Gundry, Foster, Watkins, and Torkington. The usual compliments to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, on Wednesday, Mr. P. L. HIXON in the chair.

Mr. MUST read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were read and approved. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£ 806 16 1
Mine cost, June to August	1728 15 2
Merchants' bills	748 8 8
Dues	134 3 8
Office charges	14 13 7
Discount	2 11 2
Tin sold	£2315 10 0
Copper	109 18 4
Call	812 0 0
Leaving debit balance	£ 199 19 9

The SECRETARY then read the report of the agents, Capt. S. Coade and J. Williams, which stated that since the last meeting the 90 ft. level was being driven west of the engine-shaft; the lode was 6 ft. wide, producing (thrust of 25 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks, worth 12l. per fm. for tin. That level was being driven 18 fathoms west of the engine-shaft, and was now 12 fms. short of the tin ground met with in the 80 ft. level. There were 58 men on tribute on the tin lode, at an average of 11s. in 11. The average produce of the tin had improved in the last two months, in consequence of driving a cross-cut north at the 50 ft. level, close by the incline shaft, and opening up a good lode averaging 5 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. Since the last meeting they had brought down the incline shaft from the 20 to the 60, through the tributaries workings, which had enabled them to draw a greater quantity of tinstuff, and to increase the returns of tin, which could not have been but for that shaft having been brought down. The tin lode was now looking better than it had been for the last twelve months, and they thought they were in a position to return for the next three months 10 tons of black tin per month. The new north shaft was sunk 28 fms. 3 ft., and was now in a soft kilnas, and no water could sink it. As they could sink without drawing water, they would recommend to continue sinking, as they should be getting nearer the lode, and be able to see it at a greater depth. That ground was considered by all competent miners to be worthy of being worked with great spirit, and eventually turn out to be a good and profitable mine.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to an observation from a proprietor, said that proxies had been used at a previous meeting for a special object—the forfeiture of shares. He (the Chairman) said he was now about to introduce a subject to the consideration of the meeting, in which all the shareholders were more or less interested. The proposal he was about to make was to the effect that the addition made to the 10th rule, on March 15, 1857, be rescinded. The addition referred to was the effect that in



old workings, so that if it had not been for Capt. Coade there would have been that amount deficit. But that had not been incurred in developing the northern ground there would have been at the present time a balance in favour of the company. Therefore, looking back to the two accounts, shareholders would see, without knowing the minute of the matter, that there was a sufficient justification for the course that had been pursued. He (the Chairman), as a large shareholder, thought it was high time to make a change when large calls were being continually made, without any satisfactory results being obtained.

A SHAREHOLDER thought one specific charge against Capt. Coade was that he was engaged at another mine, which was contrary to the terms of his engagement.

The CHAIRMAN said that was only one complaint; but everybody would have supposed by giving Capt. Coade 12 guineas per month that he would not have accepted another engagement. By the change made in the management their mine had been placed in a much better position, and were it not for the outlay incurred in the northern ground, there would have been a balance to the credit of the company of nearly 1000. And the estimates for the coming quarter gave a considerable increase in their returns. Their mine was being worked more vigorously—their northern ground was being opened, and the old shaft about to be re-worked, and it was estimated by judicious authorities, with all the charges therein incurred, the company would not be minus more than 1000. Capt. Coade was a man of considerable experience—he well knew the ground. In fact, in every part of the working he had proved himself an efficient captain; and if they could only strike upon those riches which the mine was said to possess, an occasion would be afforded for each to congratulate the other upon the success thus attained. Their perpendicular shaft had been sunk, and the results anticipated by Capt. Charles Thomas had not yet been realized, although some thousands of pounds had been expended upon the work; their object was, however, still to go on and intersect the lode before they proceeded further with any other work. The progressive benefit that was coming on urged him to think that their undertaking would soon be in quite a different position, and all their difficulties dissipated. They required about 18000, to clear off every liability attached to the mine.

Mr. Coade said that as their former agent had held out expectations which could never be realized, and as upon his estimates there was always a large loss to the company, he thought the committee were fully justified in the course they had taken.

The CHAIRMAN said, as their present working was all in their favour, at their next meeting the position of their mine might be considerably improved.

A call of 10s. per share was then made.

The committee of management were then re-elected.

The SECRETARY stated their increased returns, and the improved position of the mine, were entirely owing to the superior working at present adopted—a more efficient means being employed for developing the elements that already existed; no new discovery had been made—no new element had been introduced. In their tribute alone they had reduced the amounts from 15s. to 11s., and other economies had been introduced, whereby the cost had been considerably lessened, and the returns increased.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and secretary having been unanimously passed, the proceedings terminated.

### THE DUKE (LATE RAVEN ROCK) MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday, Mr. J. W. WATKINS in the chair.

Mr. T. FULLER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£54 0 2
Mine cost, July to September	294 4 2
Merchants' bills	12 11 9
Sundries	12 2 6
Advanced on arsenic	52 17 4
Law charges	24 13 6 = £87 9 5
Balance on account	£53 5 0
Diff to paid by secretary	53 2 7
Call	612 0 0
Received for arsenic sold	29 12 0 = 647 19 7

Leaving debit balance £289 9 10

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

Oct. 26.—I beg to hand you my report of the prospects and progress of this mine since the last general meeting. The deep adit has been cleared and secured 75 fathoms, about 21 fms. more remain to be cleared; this we do as the men that roll the stuff have time to spare from other parts of the mine since the water has been let down. A whim has been erected on the deep adit shaft, and stuff cleared from the shaft. A cross-cut has also been driven on the cross-course 7 fathoms 4 feet 9 inches. Some small branches have been intersected, but nothing like the lode has been seen yet. The ground is of a very promising character, highly stained with copper; driving by four men, at 47. 4s. per fm. The 20, west of Gill's shaft, has been cleared and driven on the south part of the lode 7 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; the lode varying from 9 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, mangle, and tin, with spots of copper ore, driving by four men; the lode is gradually improving, and going into a very promising piece of ground; about 4 fms. above the back the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 3s. per fm. in the west breast. We have also enlarged the pit at the 20, and in doing this we have broken some good stones of copper from the lode in the bottom of the level; the lode is 15 in. wide, looking very kindly. In Home's stop, in the west breast, the lode is 3 feet wide, stopping by four men; this is just over the 20 end. In Optie's stop the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, stopping by four men. In Ash's stop the lode is 5 feet wide; here the men are rising for stops, by four men, all producing a fair average quantity of tinstuff. We have had on the average ten men breaking of tinstuff, and have enough broken to produce 4 tons of tin, worth, say, 2800, which can be brought into wharves as fast as the ore require it; it will not do to let it lay by long, on account of its rusting. We have also altered the stamps, and put them in good working order, and made alterations in the dressing-floor, which is a great saving, and more require to be done in order to dress the stuff with as little cost as possible; when this is done, it will lessen the cost in labour and materials, such as timber. Burning ovens on the spot will be a great saving; this could be done with comparatively a small expense. I should recommend the 80 cross-cut to be continued by four men, and a tramroad to be put in the 20; this will save one man's wages, and also enable us to remove the stuff much faster. When this is done I should recommend a trial winze or two to be sunk to the bottom of the 20; also a rise put up from the back of the present end to Home's stop, to admit the stuff coming down to the level, and also to ventilate the end. On the whole, our prospects are improved, and the tin ground is lengthening west.—S. COCK.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, replied that the costs for the past three months had been paid by the ore raised. The raisings for that time would produce about 4 tons of clean tin, worth about 2800. He was satisfied that in the course of a month or two there would be laid open a large extent of ore ground, which would be stopped perfectly dry, and brought from the deep adit level at a very small cost to the dressing-floors, which were complete and in good working order. The character of the tin appeared to be improving, and the copper was of a rich description.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired as to when it was likely the mine would be self-supporting? The SECRETARY replied that he fully believed if the call which was proposed to be made on that occasion were promptly responded to, and the merchants' bills discharged, there would be a balance to the credit of the company. Their prospects were improving, and the tin was found to be lengthening out west.

Mr. TORKINGTON enquired what was the amount of the arrears of call? The SECRETARY replied that on the balance-sheet the arrears stood at 1550, but on that morning about 400 had been paid off that amount. He thought they could not do better than follow out the recommendations of their captain, who was a careful man. It was an important point to put in a tramroad, which would be the means of effecting a considerable saving.

The report being approved, and the accounts passed and allowed, a call of 2s. per share was made.

The committee of management were then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Crabtree, Johnson, Gundry, Torkington, White, and Stuart.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then passed, and the proceedings terminated.

### CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday, Rev. J. A. WARR in the chair.

Mr. T. FULLER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors was submitted, which congratulated the shareholders on their favourable prospects. From the state of the works on the mine, and the indications presented, the directors, on advising with those competent to form a sound opinion upon the subject, concluded that a comparatively small amount of money would be required for the efficient working of the mine till they came to be in a self-supporting state. They, therefore, determined to issue a limited number of shares, upon which a deposit of 10s. per share was required. Upon those issued shares have been paid further calls amounting to 30s., making in all, with the deposit, 27 pence, and the company having been formed under the Limited Liability Act, with a nominal capital of 20,0000, in 4000 shares of 5s. each—that amount being sufficient for the purchase of the leases, and the expense of working the mines: there were, thus, two classes of shares. It was recommended that upon each unpaid share a further call of 10s. should be made, and upon that being done shares should be converted into paid-up shares in the ratio of the payment made. Upon that conversion the amount of capital obtained would be enough to develop sufficiently the mines in all their branches, both as regarded plant and lead, and exempt the shareholders from further call and liability, and a number of unissued shares, the property of the company, left to be dealt with as shareholders deemed advisable. Capt. Dixon, the resident agent, had been appointed manager, jointly by the directors and the proprietors of the mines, and entire confidence was reposed in his ability and integrity in the discharge of his duties. He had long previously been engaged in working the mines, and during his management there upwards of 200,0000 of profits were realized to his former employers. The shareholders had been called together before the time required by the constitution of the company, in order that their opinion might be taken as to the appointment of Mr. Eales, the other manager. The directors congratulated the shareholders on the flattering prospects of the undertaking, in regard not only to its mineral productiveness, but also to its financial position, there being a balance at the company's bankers of an amount considered to be sufficient, after the proposed call of 10s. had been made, to develop the mines until they became self-supporting by the payment of dividends.

Dr.—Capital received upon shares issued	£10,180 0 0
Ors sold	53 10 0
Sundry creditors	343 1 0 = £10,576 11 0
Cr.—Amount paid for mine	£8,000 0 0
Mine cost, preliminary expenses, law and office expenses, and compensation for claims	1,429 11 9
Sundry debtors	796 10 0 = 10,226 1 9

Leaving credit balance £250 9 3

There are also assets, consisting of 1400 shares at 5s. unissued, and 840 shares liable to a call of 3s. upon each.

The report of the manager, Capt. John Dixon, was also read, which, after detailing the various workings (of which the chief points have already appeared in the Journal), assured the directors that he had used all practicable economy, and had endeavoured to accomplish as much as possible in the time with the number of men employed. The present prospects justified him in saying that he believed those mines would before long prove a rich and valuable undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN having sealed the register of shareholders with his common seal of the company, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. He said that Mr. Eales was present, and would be glad to give them any information upon the position and prospects of the mine.

Mr. Eales said that the old road's stage was looking better, and they had a prospect of a good lead mine. It was his opinion that above Gilbert's level the ground had been

so ridged by former workers that it would not be worth working. Their great hope was in Robinson's level, where they had a prospect of a good mine.

Mr. JENNINGS asked how Mr. Eales' pipe was from their present end, and how long it would take to reach it.

Mr. Eales thought that they had about 22 fms. to drive from their present end; and as to time, he should think it would take at least six months, but they might have had the whole distance.

The CHAIRMAN said that there was a proposal to deal with the shares that all should be placed upon the same footing. It was found, however, that to decrease the number of shares would not be legal; that proposal must, therefore, drop.

The question of the appointment of Mr. Eales to the management was discussed, and it was ultimately decided to pay him 1000 for his past services, and 1500 per year salary, until the mine arrives at a dividend-paying condition.

Messrs. Johnson, Gundry, Worthington, and Harrison were elected directors, and 50 guineas per annum was voted to them for their services.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### EAST ROSEWAHNE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 27, Austin Friars, yesterday, Mr. JOHN ROWLANDS in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were read and approved.—The accounts showed:—

Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., June	£293 4 4
July	18 10
Aug.	241 5
To—Aahyn lease and law cost	35 15 0 = £698 3 4
Balance last audit	£ 8 1 0
Call	375 0 0
Copper ore sold	283 18 8 = 667 0 2

Leaving debit balance £313 3 2

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

Oct. 26.—I beg to inform you I have carefully inspected this mine, and to hand you the following report. In the 43, west of the cross-cut west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is from 14 to 18 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; the lode at this point is daily improving. In the 43 east of Hallett's rise, which is 64 to 7 fms. east of the cross-cut, the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore; at this point the lode is composed of quartz, copper, and mangle, and in the elvan course. In Hallett's rise, 6 feet above the 43, the lode is 1 foot wide, containing stones of ore and quartz. At Hallett's shaft, sunk 4 1/2 fms. below the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 33 east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 47. per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. Our tribute ground is much like the past taking. In consequence of Hallett's shaft being sunk to the elvan course we cannot sink for water; we shall now be compelled to rise and hole in order to drain the shaft, which will require one month longer before we can commence working on the ore ground to the best advantage; from present appearances we calculate to return 35 to 40 tons of ore in two months, and when the shaft is holed 45 to 50 tons may be obtained. Having taken notice of the lode in the 22 for 95 fms. in length, I am of opinion the 33 has much improved for the length of 15 to 17 fms. opened in this level. At Hallett's shaft, sunk from the 23 to the 33, on the top, the lode was small and poor, but towards the 33 it much improved, and from a small killas lode became a quartz, copper, mangle, and priam lode, and from 4 to 6 in. wide opened to 10 to 14 in. wide; and, as the lode is making larger as it approaches the elvan in depth, I am of opinion that a good lode will be found at no great distance below the elvan course. To prove the value of this property I beg to recommend the sinking of the engine-shaft as deep as the 55, and cross-cutting from the lode at that point; doing this will prove the lode 12 fms. deeper. To sink the shaft 12 fms. will cost 1500; pitwork, 300; to drive the 55 cross-cut from shaft to lode, 1800.—3600. Now, to prove the same lode 12 fms. deeper than the 43, by sinking Hallett's shaft, the cost will be to cut down and sink, 2800; pitwork, 300, bobs, &c., complete, 1000.—3800. I see only two months in time can be saved by sinking the latter, which will not prove the engine lode. The engine-shaft at the 43 will then be 12 fms. above the bottom of the shaft, on the north lode. Sixteen or eighteen months will be required to attain this level, and it is a matter of great importance to see the mine below the elvan; no time should be lost until this work is completed. From present appearances you may calculate, against the cost of 2200, per month, to return 1100, to 1200, worth of ore, and if the lode is cut good east of the shaft, below the elvans, a larger amount will be obtained: we shall have the mine ventilated, and have a good discharge for the stuff. I never saw the mine looking more kindly than at present; and by pursuing these points, and cutting the lode at the 55, I am of opinion you will have a good property.—JOHN DELBRIDGE.

The SECRETARY then explained, by means of sections, the position and workings of the various points of the mine. By the agent's report it would be found there were two plans laid down to test the value of the mine. The main lode had not made ore under the elvan, and the shaft was suspended at the 43 fm. level. A cross-cut had been put out from the lode in the bottom of the level, the lode is 15 in. wide, looking very kindly. On the north lode 6 fms. below the 33, and had come into the elvan. The rise from the 43 to hole that shaft was producing rich ore, so that the north lode was making ore under the elvan; indeed, the lode in the 33 showed a considerable improvement on the 22; and the report stated that in the 43 the lode was 16 in. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and daily improving. It was the agent's opinion that they would have a good mine under the elvan. The question, then, to be considered was whether Hallett's shaft should be sunk below the 43, by means of flat-roads from the engine-shaft, or the engine-shaft sunk to the 55, and a cross-cut put out to cut the north lode. By sinking the engine-shaft 10 fms. deeper, the value of the north lode would be proved, and, at the same time, the engine lode tested. The adoption of the latter course he should strongly recommend to the proprietors.

Mr. F. PRYOR quite concurred in the view taken by Mr. King.

Mr. W. VIVIAN had always recommended the continuance of the sinking of the engine-shaft, but the financial position of the company had for the time prevented such desirable course being pursued.

Mr. F. PRYOR thought, from the present position of the mine, more would be seen in the course of the next four or five months than had been proved for a long time past.

After some further conversation, the report was approved, and the accounts passed and allowed.

The SECRETARY, in answer to an enquiry, stated that in the 43 the lode was 26 fms. apart, but he thought they were converging.

Mr. W. VIVIAN thought, as far as he had been able to judge, the two lodes would join in depth. He did not consider the north lode the main point in the mine.

Mr. F. PRYOR always advocated sinking on the course of the lode; for by that means they proved as they progressed.

The CHAIRMAN was strongly in favour of the sinking of the engine shaft.

Mr. VIVIAN thought it was in a likely position to produce large quantities of copper. The lode was 10 fms. deep, and a large quantity of ore in the deeper levels.

The SECRETARY said if the meeting resolved upon sinking the shaft a call of 1s. 6d. per share only would be required.

A call of 1s. 6d. per share was then made; and upon the resolution of Mr. BIRKBEY, seconded by Mr. VIVIAN, it was resolved that the engine-shaft be sunk with all possible dispatch.

The SECRETARY then stated that he had a matter of great importance to introduce to the meeting. For the last 16 months that mine had undergone great difficulties, not only from its poverty, but from a practice of some adventurers not responding to their calls, several of whom he was sorry to say, were indebted to the four calls. The mine was at the present time resuming a more cheerful aspect, and he thought there was a brighter future drawing. Therefore, it was only fair to those who had paid their calls that those so largely in arrears should be dealt with. According to the accounts then made up, there were 976 upon which the calls were in arrears, since which 300 had been paid upon, and still leaving 600 in arrears. The committee had prepared a resolution to the following effect, which he trusted the meeting would adopt. It was to the effect that "Those shares in arrears of call be, and are hereby, forfeited, and transferred to the committee, with power to restore them if paid upon within 14 days, and those not so paid upon to be sold by public auction."

The committee of management were re-elected, with a vote of thanks for the care and attention they had evinced in watching the interests of the company, proposed by Col. BASSETT, and seconded by Mr. BIRKBEY. A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

### PELYN WOOD MINE.—The promoters and others interested in this undertaking on Monday last assembled "around the prandial board," at the Bull Hotel, Bishopgate, in commemoration of the great success which has dawned upon the earliest efforts of this enterprise. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Henry Carr, the vice-chair, being ably occupied by Mr. Henry Peet. On the cloth being removed, and the loyal toasts drunk with the usual honours, the Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening—"Success to the Pelyn Wood Mine,"—said it was one in which not only the whole of the present company were largely and pecuniarily interested, but it was one with regard to which considerable interest was felt in the mining market. It was an undertaking which had already attained great results, and presented still greater prospects. There were gentlemen present who were better able than himself to lay before that assembly the satisfactory position in which their undertaking stood at the present moment, as several gentlemen eminently qualified to form an adequate opinion of its present and prospective value had recently visited the county, and inspected the Pelyn Wood Mine, and who had also engaged experienced captains to do the same. Several shareholders remarked upon the unexpected discovery of cobalt in such quantities as had never been hitherto produced from any mine in this country, which has excited unusual interest, and has given a value as suddenly as unexpectedly, and only required proof of continuity to establish a great growth for this mineral alone. At present there was a pile, estimated from 5 to 10 tons, upon the dressing-floor, which, judging from appearances, was of the same quality throughout. The samples assayed indicated a value considerably exceeding 1000 per ton, and although, from the rare character of this mineral, nothing positive could be pronounced as to the quantity that would be produced, there was nothing to justify an assertion that a good parcel would not be sold monthly, as, in addition to the pile now on the floors, the captain reports that a similar quantity is broken in the mine, but not yet drawn to surface. The vein producing this mineral is running north and south, and at a distance of nearly a mile from this spot the same vein is found by assay rich in silver ore. A Mr. Thomas, holding an interest in North Dolcoath Silver Mine, on visiting Pelyn Wood remarked, that some of the other ores at this mine strongly resembled those of North Dolcoath which they sell for silver. It is, therefore, probable that by careful separation and close attention to the various minerals that much profit will be quickly returned from cobalt, nickel, and silver; while the cross-cut adit, on the caunter, is being driven for the purpose of opening up the various copper lodes that exist in the set, and for the development of which the mine was commenced.

The health of Mr. Nicholas, of Tavistock, under whose supervision the machinery at the mine had been constructed and erected, was then drunk; and a graceful tribute paid to the promoters by Mr. Linton, who congratulated all connected with the undertaking upon their unusually cheering prospects.—The health of Mr. T. Fuller was then unanimously drunk, to which that gentleman responded in a few appropriate observations, expressing great confidence in the ultimate and permanent success of the enterprise that on that occasion had met to inaugurate, in which he, with his friends, had that day taken a very large interest.—The healths of Messrs. Powell, Cooke, Milsted, Peet, Rice, Little, and Trickett, the host, were then drunk and responded to, when the party separated.

### THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending October 22, 1859, 1000, number of passengers, 16,762.

### LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending October 23 amounted to 10,660, 3s. 14d.

## Mining Correspondence.

### BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Oct. 22: The lode in the 20, west of eastern shaft, is producing blend, with spots of lead ore. The lode in the cross-cut in the 20 is producing saving work for lead, but the ground is rather hard and slow of progress. The slopes west of the shaft are much the same as last reported, worth from 9 to 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. We have put two men to slope in the back of the 10, west of the shaft. The slopes in the bottom of the 10, east and west of the western shaft, are much the same as last stated. We have put two men to cross-cut at the 20, to intersect the south part of the lode. And we have put two men to drive west of western shaft. I cannot speak of any material change having taken place in the slopes in bottom of the adit.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Treason, T. Hosking, Oct. 26: The north lode in the 130, west of flookan, is still large, and producing stones of ore. No lode taken down in the 140, on the main lode, east of Davey's engine-shaft, for the past week. This lode in the 130, east of said shaft, is worth 100. per fathom. This lode in the 60, west of Field's engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, containing spots of ore. The south branch in the 120, west of cross-cut, is worth 30. per fathom. This branch in the 110, east of cross-cut, is proved in size and appearance, and worth 30. per fathom. The new north lode in the 100, east of the flookan, is now 18 in. wide, composed principally of flookan and spar. No other change since our last report.

ALTY-CRIB.—J. Hughes, Oct. 24: In the deep adit level the lode is varying from 4 to 6 inches in width, carrying a regular foot-wall running a few degrees south of west, composed of clay-slate and carbonate of lime, with some small spots of lead, but not to value. On the north and south lodes, at the back of the hill, the shallow adit has cut a bunch of ore in the bottom 7 or 8 feet long. Some fine rocks of ore have been got from this place; it is going down well under the level; the end at present is disordered with cross-heads, and poor; there are some spots of ore, but not worth saving; some of the men are proving the ore in the winze, stopping it at 40s. per fm.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, Oct. 25: The 24 cross-cut south is extended 20 fms. 2 ft. 9 in. from Cox's engine, and the 24 cross-cut north is extended 2 fms. 3 ft. 8 in. from the same engine. Coombe's lode, in the 12 east, is 3 feet wide, composed of priam, quartz, flookan, and mangle. Eaton's lode, in the 12 west, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, producing blend and good stones of yellow copper ore; this is a very promising lode. We have sampled 19 tons of good quality ore to-day, and I hope when Eaton's lode is intersected in the 24 to sample frequently.

BALLYMONEEN.—S. Evans, Oct. 22: The ground in the adit end east continues favourable for driving through, but no change has occurred in the character of the lode. We are sending the sulphur to Arklow as fast as carriage can be procured.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, Oct. 20: The lode in the underhand slope south is worth 6 tons of mangle and 15 cwt. of copper ore per fm. The lode in the underhand slope north will yield about 6 tons of copper mangle per fm. There is a bunch of limestone showing in No. 2 slope since last report, but is wearing away; I estimate the lode will yield 1 1/2 ton of copper, 2 1/2 tons of lead ore, and 9 tons of mangle per fm. The lode in No. 3 slope is without change, and is worth 1 1/2 ton of lead, 1 1/2 ton of copper, and 6 tons of mangle per fm. The south end is much the same as when last reported upon; the branches of spar and vugs are letting out a considerable quantity of water, and, on the whole, the ground is favourable for driving. We have dressed and put to pile 2 tons of lead ore, 1 1/2 ton of No. 1 crop copper, 1 ton of No. 2 crop copper, and 9 tons of mangle, and prepared for the crusher 3 tons of No. 1 crop lead, 1 ton of No. 2 crop copper, and 3 tons of lead mangle.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, Oct. 27: In the middle adit level we have intersected a small side underlying west; we have not cut through it sufficiently as yet to say anything about the size or character of the lode. There is no change to notice in the shaft since last report.

BOG.—S. M. Rudge, J. Kneebone, Oct. 27: The whole of the underground operations are progressing very satisfactorily. We are busy in preparing to receive the engine, and hope no time will be lost in forwarding it to the mine. Upon the water being drained there is no fear about having a safe dividend mine.

BOSUNDE.—W. Vivian, W. Allen, Oct. 22: North Lode: Since our last report, of the 18th inst., we have suspended the driving of the 75 east, and put the men to rise in the killas, to hole to the 66, for a ventilation. In the 75 west we have cut into the lode 5 fms. further west than where we had taken it down; it is a very promising lode, 5 ft. wide, and worth 200. per fm. In No. 2 (Netherston's) slope, in the back of the 60, the lode is improved, being now 5 ft. wide, and worth 250. per fm. There is no change in either of the other slopes. We have this day sent our last month's tin to the smelting-works; it weighed 9 tons 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb., at 800. per ton = 7950. 0s. 9d.

BEYNFORD HALL.—T. Pierce, Oct. 24: Our main trial (Hammersley's pitch) is looking well, and yielding very good lead ore. We are driving above the net referred to in my last report to follow the run of ore we have. The new discovery, north of Woodland's vein, is looking rather better; this is all unbroken ground, and I consider it a very fair trial. In the day level there is no alteration. The pipes at Matthew's shaft are not quite so productive as they were, but will be better in a week or ten days. The trial is doing well.

BYSTAIL.—J. Roach, Oct. 25: I am pushing the 10 forward as fast as possible, in order to reach the junction with Gill's branch, and, as I before said, I expect to meet with another bunch of ore; most of the lode in this level is standing south; I dare say it is 25 to 30 ft. wide. We are making good progress in sinking the winze to the 25; it produces solid stones of ore; perhaps when the communication is effected the lode will pay for stopping; we shall then lay it open, and be the better able to judge of its quality. The slopes are turning out sufficient ore to pay the expenses incurred in working them, but not a great deal more. I hope to resume the 25 in a short time. The mine is in excellent working order, and will, in future, be free from hindrance in prosecuting the operations. I have no doubt but that we shall soon drive into a rich lode in the 25 fm. level.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Oct. 28: We have cut into the lode at the 83 nearly 7 ft., and at present have no north wall; its appearance is encouraging, and we are sure to get a large quantity of good ore. We are preparing to fix the new plunger at this level with all speed, and in a short time we hope to be in readiness to commence sinking on the course of the lode, and also to lay it open both east and west, where at the present depth we hope to meet with great improvements. A cross-cut should be extended at this (the 80 fm. level) to cut the south lode, which is, in my opinion, a fair speculation.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—W. Rutter, Jan. 20: At the engine-shaft, the lode is more perpendicular than it was, and is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, containing vugs coated with yellow copper ore, although not of a sufficient quantity to estimate; in the western end the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, soft spar, and mangle. In the eastern end it is 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which on the footwall is composed of friable quartz, mangle, and flookan, and the remaining 2 ft. of hard spar and mangle, with water issuing.

BWLICH CONSOLS.—N. Norrhy, Oct. 24: New Mine: The lode in the 70 is 3 feet wide, principally composed of killas, with spots of lead ore. The slope in the back of the 70 is worth 12 cwt. per fathom. Nothing has been done in the 60 end west since last reported; the level is full of stuff, and we have not been able to draw it up in consequence of the engine being out of order. The lode in the 60 is 4 ft. wide, yielding 100. per fathom. The slopes in the back of the 60 fathom level will yield on an average 8 cwt. per fm.—Old Mine: The lode in the 70 is 2 feet wide, principally composed of killas, with a little quartz. I have put two men to drive south to see if any more of the lode is standing in that direction. The lode in the 50 is 5 ft. wide, with strings of lead ore intermixed. Our machinery is working well and our dressing going on satisfactorily so far, but we have had a heavy fall of snow, which is very early in the season.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—J. Vivian, Oct. 25: In the 222, driving east on the south lode, the lode is still large, yielding tinstuff of rather better quality than for some time past. The 170, driving east on the middle lode, is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The 100, driving west on the caunter lode, is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm. Nothing new to mention in any other part of the mine.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Oct. 25: The lode at Thomas's shaft seems to be increasing in



NORTH LEVANT.—R. James, J. Bennetts, Oct. 25: The winze sinking below the 100 on the north lode, is occasionally producing stones of tin. No. 1 stope in back, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 6*l*. per fm. No. 2 is worth 30*l*. per fm. The deep adit level east of the engine-shaft, is unproductive. The lode in the winze sinking below this



**WHEEL UNION**—Thomas Glanville, October 26: The flat-road shaft is down 2 ft. 5 ft. below the 33 fathom level, in which the north lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mangle, tin, and copper ore, and is a kindly lode. The 33 fathom level extended 8½ fathoms west of the flat-road shaft; the lode is 2¼ feet wide, composed of spar and mangle intermixed with copper and tin ore, worth \$1.50 per fathom. At the 33 fathom level the north lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of spar, mangle, and tin ore; there is 3 fms. to drive to communicate to the flat-road shaft. The work has been completed this month. At the eastern shaft the water is drained, and we are driving 15 east on the lode situated between the north and south lodes; as the present end lode is 2¼ feet wide, composed of spar, mangle, copper, and tin ore; a very promising lode at so shallow a depth. There are now about 8 fms. farther to drive the 40 cross level, and then to the 45 fathom level. The 40 cross level is 10 fms. from the engine-shaft; the south lode is 3¼ feet wide, mixed throughout with tin, opening a tributary lode at the winze sinking below the 20 the south lode is 3¼ feet wide, having work for 20 fms.



**WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.**—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 22: There is no change of importance since my last report. The 65 east is worth full 20s. and west 15s. per ton.

**WILLOW BANK.**—Theodore Paul, William Paul, Oct. 25: The want of an efficient supply of water power is a frequent hindrance that very little progress in proving the lode has been made since the spring of the year, and it has generally happened that as soon as the mine has been in full weather has set in, and the mine has been full of water again. After the dry summer the men worked underground from August 16 to September 1, they were then stopped from September 1 to 20, and worked only from that date to October 14, since which time the mine has again been full of water. The mine this with water in about 24 hours, and it takes from 10 to 14 days to pump it out again. When the men have been prevented from working underground they have been engaged in clearing and strengthening the ponds. The 40 east is 6½ ft. from the shaft; it has passed through a lode less hard and less mixed with spar than the upper levels, and containing copper and lead ores, but not in sufficient quantities to value. A cross-cut north from the 40 has been driven 3½ fathoms. A few spots of lead ore have been seen in the joints between the slate rock, but the lode is believed to be from 8 to 10 fathoms further north. The cross-cut south from the 30 has been driven 11 fms., but there has been no change in the nature of the ground, though the soil has lately been much better, which may proceed from being near a part of the lode. It is much to be regretted that the want of water power has caused so much time to be lost, but it is very difficult to suggest an effectual remedy. If the 40 and the cross-cut do not in a few fathoms more driving prove the lode to be more valuable than where it has hitherto been seen, or discover new lodes of value, further operations at this eastern extremity of the set could not be recommended, and it, therefore, is not advisable to incur a heavy expense merely for that object, particularly as the western part of the set contains a mile of the lode unproved, in which the 17 from the western shaft could be driven with the present supply of water power, and with backs increasing as it proceeded westward. We would, therefore, suggest that the driving of the 17 west from the western shaft be commenced, and be made the principal working, and that the driving of the cross-cut from the eastern shaft be continued as circumstances may allow. The driving westward from the western shaft is recommended in Capt. J. Paul's report of June 14.

**WILLOW BANK.**—Wm. Paul, Oct. 26: We had last night, and again to-day, a good flood of rain, and the wheel was put to work; so I hope to get the mine in full working again shortly, if all goes well. I will inform you when I get the mine in fork.

**YARNER.**—J. Hampton, J. Medlin, Oct. 25: We have finished cutting the 30 plat, and the sumpmen are engaged putting in plat sollar and penthouse, preparatory to sinking below the 30. Next setting-day we intend to set the shaft to sink, and also at the cross-cut to drive north at this level. The lode in the 30 west is improving, and worth 2 tons per fm. of better quality ore than we have at the 20. The 20, east and west of the cross-cut, has slightly improved; the stops in the back of the 20 are producing from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. There is no change in the adit to notice. We are getting on satisfactorily with the work in the wheel.

**J. Hampton, Oct. 27:** The 30 has again improved, and the lode at this level (being the bottom ore, too) appears to be opening out good. The principal feature is, that there is but little muddle at this level, and the ore we are now extracting from the lode at the bottom level I am sure is worth full 5s. per ton at the present standard, and the end is producing over 2 tons per fm. This evidently shows we are under the bed of muddle at the 30, consequently a better quality of ore in future may be relied on. There is nothing new above the 30. The stops in the back of the 20, however, are still producing from 4 to 5 tons per fm. We intend to set the shaft to sink below the 30, and also set a cross-cut to drive to the north lode at the 30, on setting-day next.

#### MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT.

**SOUTH CARADON MINE** is looking better, upon the whole, than for some time past, and has more reserves than any mine in the district.

**WEST CARADON MINE** is said to be in an improving condition by some parties, whilst others doubt if the present returns will be maintained very long, without a discovery is made in the deep levels.

**CRADDOCK MOOR and GONAMENA MINES** are under the same management. The former is paying small dividends, but ought to be doing better, its capabilities well warrant it. The latter mine is just paying cost, but with more spirited management might do better. This is a good set, and capable of yielding more ore; why not take it away whilst the standard is high? Cannot they imitate the management in the adjoining mine, and take time by the forelock?

**PHENIX MINE** is improved in the bottom levels, and likely to do well for a long time to come. It is reported here this mine has been paying 10,000l. profit per annum for years past.

**MARKET VALLEY** is fast improving; Marke's lode having recently been cut rich in granite in the 90, or 120 from grass, under Rosedown. Other points are also looking better. The Rosedown lode, in the 90 west (in granite), is worth 3 or 4 tons of ore per fm.; and the 90 east, on old lode, is very much improved. The last two months' working shows a profit of 800l.

**AT EAST CARADON MINE** a good course of ore was cut on Oct. 21 in the 50 cross-cut, or 80 from grass. This is a happy event for the shareholders, who, with a former company, have spent nearly 30,000l. in bringing it to its present state.

**TOKENBURY CONSOLS** will be immediately set to work by a respectable company, I hear; and as this mine adjoins East Caradon on the east, there are good chances of its becoming, with a proper development, a good property.

**SOUTH PHENIX and WEST SHARP TOR** are two young mines in this excellent district; and although a good road run has been expended on them, there are good indications for ultimate success, and any quarter may find them in a similar position to their rich neighbours. The proprietors will do well to persevere, and success will, in all human probability, follow.

**AT NORTH PHENIX** the engine-shaft has been sunk to the 113, and still sinking for a 120 fm. level. Here the prospects hitherto have been dull; but lately, in driving the 100 west, some stones of yellow copper ore have been found. The lode in the 100, where cut through, is full 7 fms. wide, and the ground south of lode is killas, but on the north it is granite. It is supposed by some people that not much ore will be found while the lode is in two dissimilar kinds of ground.

Upon the whole, this district may be said with propriety to be in a favourable condition.—A MINE AGENT: Oct. 26.

#### MINING IN THE PLYMPTON DISTRICT.

This district is situated in the parishes of Plympton, St. Mary, and Shaugh Prior, Devon, about six or seven miles from Plymouth, and within about 1 or 1½ mile from the Dartmoor granite.

**BOTTLE HILL** is the oldest mine in this district. It has, of late years, been worked privately by Mr. Crocker, of Plymouth, who is stated to have made a very excellent profit by it, merely working above the adit. The present prospects of this mine are stated to be of a highly promising character.

**WHEAL SIDNEY TEN MINE**, on the property of Mr. Strode, of Newnham Park, divided into 4096 shares, which are chiefly held in Plymouth, is shortly expected to be in the Dividend List. A great length of productive ore ground has been passed over in the present bottom level; and a new perpendicular shaft is now being sunk north of the lode, which is at present below the 40. This shaft is a highly important work, and will lay open 30 fms. of tin ground below the present bottom. The tin recently sold from this mine has reached the highest price of almost any sold in the two counties. The mine is under the management of Capt. W. Edwards, of Plymouth, who is also the manager of Wheal Emma, near Bicknall, and of Ashburton United. There are other promising sets in this neighbourhood, which we shall take another occasion to refer to.

This was formerly one of the richest tin districts in Devon, the old town of Plympton Earle (which before the Reform Bill returned two Members) having been a coinage town. Under the stimulus now afforded to tin mining by the present high price of that metal, we may expect this part to regain some of its former mining importance.

The Tavy Brook, a stream that joins the Plym at Longbridge, flows through this district, between Bottle Hill and Wheal Sidney. At the head of this stream, in the granite, are situated the Lee Moor China Clay Works, the largest and most important in Devon, and now connected with the Port of Plymouth by a railway.

**THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.**—The returns from the Board of Trade show a decrease of 146,913l. in the value of British exports to the Australian colonies, during the nine months ending September 30, as compared with the same period for 1858, when the amount reached 5,030,717l.; while the declared value of enumerated articles for the same period of this year is only 4,883,804l. The latter sum is made up under various items, of which metals form a total of 1,041,877l., consisting of iron, machinery, &c.; apparel and sloop, 821,329l.; leather, 711,700l.; beer, ale, and spirits, 583,591l.; cotton, 480,367l.; haberdashery, 467,920l.; woollens, 255,170l.; stationery, 214,789l.; silk manufactures, 125,846l.; linens, 94,405l.; earthenware, 58,749l.; oil seed, 39,929l.; and soap, 18,195l.

**THE TIN TRADE.**—Under date Oct. 26, Mr. L. H. van Houten (Rotterdam) writes:—Since my last report the market here has presented no features of peculiar interest, scarcely any business being done of any importance; there are, however, buyers at 81 s. but no sellers under 82 s. This week's import has again been very large, on account of the favourable wind bringing many vessels in. We received 7040 slabs, thus making the new stock on hand for next sale 56,746 slabs. From the stock on warrant several shipments have again taken place.

In the London Coal Market, during the week, there has been some improvement. On Monday house coals were in good demand at former prices; indeed, in some instances 3d. advance was obtained. Hartley's and manufacturers' were firm, and several large transactions were effected. There were 107 ships at market, of which 19 remained unsold; of the 88 ships sold 36 went to supply gas contracts. On Wednesday there was again a good market, and there was no difficulty in obtaining Monday's prices. There were 34 ships at market, and all except 2 were sold; of those sold 9 went to supply gas contracts. Yesterday scarcely anything but house coals were at market, and an advance of 3d. was easily obtained. The whole 27 ships at market were sold, 15 going to supply gas contracts.

**BRITISH COAL EXPORTS.**—Messrs. Laird, of Liverpool, in their monthly Circular, state that during Sept. the exports had been—from the Northern ports, 263,941 tons; Yorkshire, 32,884 tons; Liverpool, 51,286 tons; Seavern ports, 131,032 tons; Scotch ports, 47,349 tons; total, 626,492 tons, against, in Sept., 1858, 650,724 tons, showing a decrease of 24,232 tons. The total exports from Jan. to Sept. were 5,126,448 tons, and in the same period of 1858, 4,880,048 tons, giving an increase of 246,400 tons.

**BOG MINING COMPANY (Limited).**—Mr. Commissioner Holroyd will proceed, on Nov. 8, to settle the amended list of contributors, which will then be impermissible without permission of the Court of Bankruptcy.

### The Mining Journal; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, October 28, 1859.

COPPER.		S. & D.		BRASS.		Per lb.	
Copper wire	.....	0 1 2	—	Sheets	.....	10 1/4	— 11 1/4
ditto tubes	.....	0 1 2 1/2	— 0 1 3 1/4	Wire	.....	10 1/4	— 11 1/4
Sheeting & bolts	.....	0 1 0	—	Tubes	.....	12 1/4	— 13 1/4
Bottoms	.....	0 1 0 1/2	—	FOREIGN STEEL.			
Old (Exchange)	.....	0 1 0 1/2	—	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	.....	17 10	— 0
Best selected	.....	1 10 0	—	(hammered)	.....	19 0	— 19 10
Tough cake	.....	1 07 10	—	English, Spring	.....	18 0	— 23 0
Tin	.....	1 07 10	—	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	.....	44 0	— 0
Burma Burma	.....	1 09 10	— 0 110 0	Spindle	.....	30 0	— 0
IRON.				QUICKSILVER.			
Bars, Welsh in London	.....	4 15	— 0 7 0	Foreign	.....	20 15	— 0 21 0
ditto, to arrive	.....	4 12	— 0	To arrive	.....	21 0	— 0
Nail rods	.....	7 7	— 6 7 10 0	ZINC.			
St. Stafford in London	.....	7 15	— 0 9 0	In sheets	.....	27 0	— 0 28 0
Bars ditto	.....	8 5	— 0 9 10 0	TIN.			
Hoops ditto	.....	9 0	— 0 9 15 0	English, blocks	.....	130 0	— 0
Sheets, single	.....	9 5	— 0 10 10 0	ditto, Bars (in barrels)	.....	137 0	— 0
Fig. No. 1, in Wales	.....	9 15	— 0 11 0	ditto, Refined	.....	139 0	— 0
Refined metal, ditto	.....	10 0	— 0 11 0	Banca	.....	138 0	— 0 141 0
Bars, common, ditto	.....	10 0	— 0 11 0	Straits	.....	133 0	— 0 135 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	.....	10 0	— 0 11 0	TIN-PLATES.			
ditto, railway, in Wales	.....	10 0	— 0 11 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	.....	11 6	— 11 6
ditto, Sweden, in London	.....	11 0	— 0 12 0	IC Ditto 1st quality	.....	17 6	— 17 6
To arrive	.....	12 0	— 0	IC Ditto 2d quality	.....	1 9	— 1 11 0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	.....	3 11	— 0 2 12 6	IC Ditto 3d quality	.....	1 5	— 1 6
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	.....	2 10	— 0 2 11 0	IC Coke	.....	1 5	— 1 6
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	.....	2 8	— 0 2 10 0	IC Ditto	.....	1 11	— 1 12 0
Staffordshire Forge Fig.	.....	3 10	— 0 3 12 6	Canada plates	.....	10 0	— 10 13 0
Welsh Forge Fig.	.....	3 10	— 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.	.....	10 0	— 10 13 0
LEAD.				Yellow Metal Sheathing, p. lb. 10d.	.....	—	—
English Fig	.....	21 15	— 0 23 5 0	Indian Charcoal Figs	.....	—	—
ditto sheet	.....	22 15	— 0 23 5 0	In London	.....	—	—
ditto red lead	.....	23 15	— 0 24 0	At the works, is, to ls. 6d. per box less.	.....	—	—
ditto white	.....	30 0	— 0 31 0		.....	—	—
Ditto patent shot	.....	25 0	— 0 25 10 0		.....	—	—
Spanish	.....	21 0	— 0 21 5 0		.....	—	—

REMARKS.—During the past week the transactions in our market have been moderate, and prices have not varied to any extent. The general position of metals is steady, but quiet.

**COPPER.**—Although the standard has advanced, and the present appearance of the market seems very firm, yet no advance is anticipated. A good demand exists, and probably sufficient to prevent any decline in price.

**IRON.**—Sales have been but moderate, and mostly at rates slightly in favour of buyers. Rails inactive, merchant bars dull, nail rods in good request, sheets quiet. Swedish bars saleable at 11s. per ton, good Indian specification. Scotch pigs have gradually receded to about 51s. and 51s. 3d., m.b., g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

**LEAD.**—The continuance of the strike amongst the builders causes a dull home trade, and shipments not being on an average scale makes the market altogether very flat. Spanish sold at 21s.

**SPELTHER.**—A few hundred tons have changed hands at various prices. In the former part of the week 20l. 10s. was accepted, since which 5s. per ton higher has been obtained, but buyers are not eager for any quantity above 20l. per ton.

**TIN.**—English remains as before, very inactive; foreign is also neglected. Banca, nominally 138s.; Straits, 133s. A public sale took place early in the week of very fine quality, and only realised 132s. 10s., excepting one lot at 133s.; however, there are not many, if any, sellers who would take so low a price.

**TIN PLATES.**—A quiet market, at 6d. per box less for IC coke.

**STEEL.**—Swedish kegs sold at 19s. per ton.

**QUICKSILVER.**—Shipments are favourable; price and terms unaltered.

**LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.**—The market has not assumed any new phase since my last report, there being a great paucity of operations, as it is the interlude between the American fall and spring shipments, and the period is too early for purchasers to anticipate their wants for the ensuing season. Prices are, therefore, not subject to any violent oscillation, having settled down to a comparatively low basis, and as it is well known that the makers of manufactured iron have small margin for profit at existing rates, buyers are willing to place their orders accordingly. Tin-plates are in a very unsatisfactory state. The enquiry for charcoal is trifling; coke slightly more in request for the Mediterranean, but the recent large exportations to the United States, and consequent suspension of demand now, act as a great incubus upon the article, which can only be removed by a corresponding reduction of make for the next three months, and manufacturers have already diminished production considerably. Common tin rather quieter, but there is no change in price. Copper is steady, without any special demand. Lead is slow of sale, and the home consumption smaller. Scotch pig-iron is weaker—price, mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. in the Clyde, 51s. 3d., cash. The shipments for the week are 11,765 tons, against 6386 tons in the corresponding period last year. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Welsh bars, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. to arrive, 6l. 10s. ex warehouse; Staffordshire, best bars, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 5s., according to quality; nail rods, 7l. to 7l. 7s. 6d.; hoops, 8l. 7s. 6d. to 9l. 6s.; sheets, 9l. to 9l. 10s.; Scotch pig-iron, No. 1, g.m.b., 61s. per ton.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107l. 10s. per ton; sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Lead: Fig. 21l. 10s. to 22s.; sheet, 22l. 10s.; shot, 25s. per ton.—Tin: Common, 136s.; refined, 139s. per ton.—Tin-plates: IC coke, 24s. 9d. to 26s. 6d.; charcoal, 31s. to 32s. per box, delivered f.o.b. here, usual terms.

**GLASGOW, Oct. 27.**—During the last few days our market for pig-iron has gradually declined, a moderate business having been done at current rates; no great disposition, however, is shown either to buy or sell. Today we are quiet but steady, at 51s. 3d., net cash, for warrants. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 54s. 9d. to 55s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 51s. 3d. to 51s. 6d.—Shipments: Foreign, 6503 tons; coastwise, 5262 tons = 11,765 tons, against 6386 tons in the corresponding week last year.

**BOSTON (U.S.), Oct. 10.**—Since our report of Sept. 30 the market for mining shares has been inactive, and most of the quotations exhibit a slight decline. This result has been produced in a measure by a delay in the mails from Lake Superior. The money market still favours the borrowers. Ingot copper is held at 23 to 23½ c., cash.—DUFF, BECK, AND SAYLES.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859; and also as compared with the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1858; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.		1858.		1859.		Increase.	
Coals and culm	.....	£2,437,385	.....	£2,242,152	.....	£195,233	—
Hardware and cutlery	.....	2,372,418	.....	2,835,913	.....	463,495	—
Machinery:—							
Steam-engines	.....	£ 880,542	.....	£ 760,384	.....	£ 119,158	—
Other sorts	.....	1,542,572	.....	1,975,529	.....	432,957	—
Total	.....	£7,532,888	.....	£8,156,729	.....	£623,841	—
Metals:—							
Iron—Pig	.....	£ 911,203	.....	£ 711,281	.....	£ 199,922	—
Bar, bolt, and rod	.....	1,551,965	.....	1,873,542	.....	321,637	—
Railway	.....	2,894,036	.....	3,513,176	.....	619,140	—
Wire	.....	156,274	.....	170,156	.....	13,882	—
Cast	.....	673,828	.....	638,896	.....	34,932	—
Wrought	.....	2,221,336	.....	2,313,769	.....	92,433	—
Steel—Unwrought	.....	481,048	.....	417,441	.....	63,607	—
Sheets	.....	1,178,553	.....	1,053,411	.....	125,142	—
Wrought	.....	914,469	.....	1,221,227	.....	306,758	—
Lead—Pig, rolled	.....	308,841	.....	388,097	.....	79,256	—
Ore, litharge	.....	109,537	.....	142,257	.....	32,720	—
Tin—Unwrought	.....	208,100	.....	242,881	.....	34,781	—
Plates	.....	1,294,470	.....	1,274,480	.....	19,990	—
Total	.....	£20,121,510	.....	£21,941,553	.....	£1,820,043	—
Less decrease copper	.....	.....	.....	£131,165	.....	.....	—
Ditto brass	.....	.....	.....	4,240	.....	.....	—
Total increase	.....	.....	.....	£1,820,043	.....	.....	—

This import of Metals, Metallic Minerals, and articles identified with mining into the port of London since our last report have been:—Copper: 971 ingots from Seville; 4100 ingots, 542 cakes, and 24 packages from Port Phillip. Tin: 1815 slabs from Rotterdam; and 733 slabs and 141 half-slabs from Singapore. Lead: 2680 pigs, 2275 bars, and 353 cwt. from Seville; 1124 pigs from Cadiz; and 865 pigs and 235 bars from Malaga; and 71 pigs from Rotterdam. Spelter: 145 casks and 32 sheets from Antwerp. Zinc: 57 packages from Antwerp. Iron: 20 tons and 6300 bars from Gubenburg; 2395 bars from Nyhamn; 576 bars from

Swartwick; 2362 bars from Soderhamn; 5537 bars from Calmar; 5136 bars from Gefle; and 220 bars from Porta Nova. Steel: 2560 kegs and 8 bars from Gothenburg; 1000 kegs from Norkoping; and 200 kegs and 436 boxes from Westwick; and 300 boxes Uddevalla. Plumbago: 18 casks from Hamburg; and 5 casks from Rotterdam. Brimstone: 225 tons from Licata; 190 tons from Girgenti; and 60 tons from Palermo. Charcoal: 38 sacks from Dublin. Saltpetre: 400 bags from Kurachee.

The standard for copper ore last week advanced upwards of 3l., and there is a better tone in the metal trade altogether. Copper in particular shows greatly increased firmness, and tin is at a highly remunerative price. It is thus satisfactory to find that, while the greatest activity prevails in the MINING SHARE MARKET, the price of the metals is improving also. Since last week, in addition to a large amount of business, there has been some excitement in the market, consequent upon the discovery at East Caradon, the first intimation of which we gave in our last. On Monday morning the shares opened at 5½, and advanced to 6½, 7. The next day they reached 8 to 8½, but became flatter as parties began realising their profits, and they leave off at 7 to 7½. About three weeks ago, when we first stated the shares were becoming in demand, the price was 2, and the rise has been equal to 36,000l. A circular was forwarded to the shareholders early in the week from the office of the company, at Salisbury, with a report that the lode cut, and hitherto called Symonds's, was the South Caradon canter lode, and worth as far as seen 50l. to 60l. per fm. On the 24th the lode was valued at 75l. per fm., and the latest report we have heard gives it at 80l. per fm. In addition to this, Faucett's lode, lately met with in the same cross-cut, is worth 25l. per fm., and the discovery altogether is looked upon as the best made in the district for some years. Here is another instance, such as we have often referred to, of perseverance against local prejudices meeting with its reward. The mine was abandoned a few years ago by local agents of high standing, and then taken up by a Salisbury company, under the able management of Capt. James Secombe; and such was the feeling in the market against it, that a few months ago shares were offered and sold at 1s. 6d. each. Those best acquainted, however, with the operations going on have always been sanguine as to the result. East Caradon Brea shares have also been in considerable request, and advanced to 5½, 6; the latest report states that in the bottom of the engine-shaft there are three branches, from 2 to 3 in. wide, of solid yellow ore, dipping towards the main part of the lode, and a good discovery may, therefore, be made before long; this mine is in the western district of Cornwall, and East Caradon in the eastern. Herodsfoot, 17½ to 18½, but very little business doing; on Nov. 3 a special meeting will be held at the office of the company, when we learn, it is the intention of the local parties, to whom we have once or twice alluded to remove Mr. Wolferstan from the management; they have, it is said, already bought up the majority of the shares for this purpose. Mr. Wolferstan has addressed to the shareholders a very temperate and plain statement of facts, and has asked them generally to favour him with their views on the subject, as he has no wish to give unnecessary trouble, should there be a decided majority against him. He states that when the mine was in its poverty one by one the members of the committee sold out, and the financial affairs devolved upon the secretary and himself, and for several years he was in constant advance to meet the



Mines, 115 to 120; West Frances, 9½ to 10½; Stray Park, 18 to 20; Wheel Reeth, 42½ to 47½; Ding Dong, 15 to 16; Catherine and Jane, 12½ to 13½; Tamar Consols, 2½ to 3½. West Caradon declined to 142½ to 145, without any change that we could hear of in the mine. On Friday a demand sprang up for the shares, and they leave off 145 to 150, buyers and no sellers.

On the Stock Exchange, a fair amount of business has been transacted during the week. The following prices are officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Grampian, 47, 55; Great South Tolgus, 13½, 13½; Grenville, 3½, 4½; Providence, 50; Tamar, 2½; Alfred Consols, 4½; North Frances, 6½; Great Wheel Alfred, 1½; East Wheel Russell, 8½, 8½; North West Bassett, 6½; South Caradon, 235; West Caradon, 147½, 141½; East Bassett, 160; North Downs, 13; Wheel Mary Ann, 35½.

In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—North Rhine of South Australia, 4; Dun Mountain, 4; Port Phillip, 4; General, 25.

In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 10½, 11; Linars, 11; Copiapo, 8½; Mariquita, 4; United Mexican, 2½, 2½; Cobre, 50; Lusitanian, 1.

The Foreign and Colonial Mining Share market, "outside," has been extremely quiet during the week, and very few transactions to note. From information to hand, however, there does not appear to be any material change in the mines; and from their peculiar character, so far as the London market is concerned, surprise cannot be expressed at the general dullness affecting them. The following are the quotations received:—Worthing, 11½, 13½; General, 24, 25; North Rhine, 4; Bon Accord, 4½; Linars, 10½, 11½; Mariquita, 12½, 13½; Port Phillip, 11½, 12½; United Mexican, 2½, 2½; Cobre, 49½, 50½; Copiapo, 8½, 8½; St. John del Rey, 10½, 11.

At Redruth Ticking, on Thursday, 2507 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,151. 19s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 128. 15s.; average produce, 7½; average price per ton, 6. 9s.; quantity of fine copper, 179 tons. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Sept. 29	3474	129 6	6 1/2	£5 17 0	£88 0
Oct. 6	4352	130 6	6 1/2	5 5 0	90 10
Oct. 13	4356	129 18	6 1/2	5 15 0	87 18
Oct. 20	4312	133 3	6 1/2	5 17 0	90 11
Oct. 27	2807	128 15	7 1/2	6 9 0	90 5

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2. 1s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 11d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 1. 7s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1. 11s.

At the Swansea Ticking, on Tuesday, 1395 tons of ore were sold, realising 18,112. 9s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 113. 0s. 2d.; average produce, 13½; average price per ton, 12. 19s. 8d.; quantity of fine copper, 188 tons 6½ cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Sept. 29	2121	110 3 6	13 10 1/2	£12 9 0	£83 15 8
Oct. 6	1165	107 0 0	13 1/2	12 9 4	91 8 6
Oct. 13	1395	113 0 2	13 1/2	12 19 8	96 3 6

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been—in the standard, 5. 15s. 6d.; and in the price per ton of ore, about 15s. 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the advance has been—in the standard, 7. 17s. 6d.; and in the price per ton of ore about 1. 1s. 3d. Of the 1395 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 448 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 9½, and sold at an average standard of 118. 15s.—8. 18s. 10d. per ton of ore; the remaining 947 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 15½, and sold at an average standard of 111. 8s.—14. 7s. 11d. per ton of ore. On Nov. 15, there will be 2095 tons of ore offered for sale, comprising Cuba, Cobre, Berchaven, Knockmahon, Springbok, British Regulus, Oookip, Bampfyde, Spanish, Australian Regulus, and Cuba Precipitate.

The following dividends have been declared during October:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
West Wheel Seton	£10 0 0	£2400 0 0
Dolcoath	9 0 0	3222 0 0
Wheel Clifford	6 0 0	3250 0 0
Great South Tolgus	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wheel Bassett	5 0 0	1500 0 0
Tincroft	0 3 0	2500 0 0
South Tolgus	2 0 0	1624 0 0
Herodiasot	1 0 0	1024 0 0
Tamar Consols	0 2 6	1200 0 0
United Mines	2 10 0	1000 0 0
Wheel Seton	3 0 0	594 0 0
Wheel Jane (Kens)	1 0 0	512 0 0
Rosewarne and Herland	0 10 0	512 0 0
Rotaback	2 10 0	506 0 0
Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes)	0 2 0	500 0 0
Brookfield	0 2 0	200 0 0
Total		£24,004 0 0

At Great South Tolgus bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2987. 2s.; spare materials, 171; copper ores sold, 4327. 12s. 6d.; tin sold, 15s.; Carvanall goods sold, 12. 9s.; advance on tribute, 80. 4d.; Aug. 2d. 1859, 13s. 6d.; Aug. dividend, 2100. 0s.; July, 1992. 9s. 4d.; Aug. 2d. 1859, 7s. 4d.; royalty, half-year, 664. 9s. 6d.; advance on tribute, 631; sundries, 244. 10s. 3d.; leaving a credit balance of 3029. 1s. 3d. A dividend of 3000. (10s. per share) was declared. Capt. Daw reported that the steps throughout the mine continue to look well.

At Bronllyd Mine quarterly meeting, on Oct. 18 (Mr. Thos. Miers in the chair), the balance-sheet showed—Ore sold, &c., 1247. 18s. 10d.; sundries three months' mine cost, 704. 1s. 11d.; leaving balance, 1439. 18s. 2d. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared for the quarter, and a resolution passed to convert the shares into stock, in accordance with the Joint-stock Act.

At the Fowey Consols Mine meeting, on Oct. 18, the accounts showed—Balance from end of April, 4529. 12s. 2d.; copper ores sold, 10,892. 9s. 7d.; Fribaux Wood Mine for materials, 149. 8s. 2d.; ditto for water rent, 60. 1s.; West Fowey Consols, spare materials, 50. 10s. 5d.; sundries, 192. 0s. 3d.—15,844. 15s. 2d. Mine cost, May, 2400. 10s. 3d.; June, 2265. 2s. 1d.; July, 2165. 11s. 1d.; Aug., 2302. 7s. 2d.; merchants' bills, four months, 2417. 13s. 10d.; leaving balance, carried to next account, 4254. 9s. 9d. The loss on the four months' working was 207. 2s. 5d. The next meeting will be held on Feb. 21, and no transfer of shares will be registered after February 17 until Feb. 22, the day after the meeting. Capt. P. Rich, C. Merrett, and S. Sampson, reported that the mine in the 280 east to be 4 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton per fathom; in the 280 east, 4 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons per fathom, worth 8s. per ton; in the 280 east, 5 ft. wide, yielding 1½ tons per fathom, worth 8s. per ton. Betwixt the 300 and 310, the mine is sinking under the 280, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons per fathom, worth 8s. per ton. In the 180, east of Union shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 6 tons of ore, worth 8s. per ton; in the same level west, 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. John's lode, in the 100, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The other pitches and bargains are usual.

At Alfred Consols Mine meeting, on Oct. 17, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 4240. 19s. 3d.; copper ore sold (last 18th), 2545. 9s. 4d.; sundries, 8. 11s. 1d.—14,994. 13s. 8d. Mine cost, June and July, 1425. 3s. 10d.; doctor and club, 25. 11s. 8d.; sundries advanced, 302. 10s.; merchants' bills, 711. 17s. 2d.; leaving credit balance, 2429. 8s. The report of the agents, Capt. T. Trelease, Thomas Hocking, and S. Uren, stated that there were favourable indications of the north lode becoming productive in depth, and in the 140 the main lode was found more productive and better defined than in the level above. The present end of the new north lode in the 160 ft. level was composed of quartz, blende, and mende, and contained spots of ore, of a more favourable character than those of the past.

At the Stray Park Mine meeting, on Oct. 19, the accounts for the four months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 1391. 7s. 2d.; mine cost, May to Aug., 896. 7s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 657. 13s. 1d.; shares sold, 27. 10s. 6d.; law expenses, 19. 13s. 6d.—2092. 9s. 7d.—Call, 1840. 1s. 1d.; leaving debit balance, 1802. 5s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made, and the minutes of the last meeting, authorising the manager to purchase suitable steam-stamps, was confirmed. Upon the proposition of Mr. M. Dalton, seconded by Mr. W. Burgess, the secretary's salary was increased to nine guineas per month. The reports of the managers, Messrs. Chas. Thomas and Son, and of the agents, Capt. R. Pryor and E. Rogers, were read, which stated that the mine had just got into good working order; the main lode in the 180 was large—10 ft. wide at the engine-shaft, and 9 ft. wide about 30 fms. west of it, and showed the usual character and indications of the other mines in the locality, when passing in depth from copper to tin. In the course of three or four weeks about 3000, worth of copper ore would be sampled. Since the above was written, a further trial had been made of the lode in the 180, from which it was found that tin of the value of about 20s. per fathom had been left by the former workers, which it was thought would yield a large quantity of tin-plate, good enough to leave some profit on the working at and above that level.

At West Stray Park Mine meeting, on Oct. 18, the accounts showed—Balance against mine end of Dec., 938. 8s. 9d.; labour cost, Jan. to Aug. inclusive, 1972. 4s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 686. 11s. 10d.—3647. 5s. 2d. Call made Feb. 28, 1859, 4s. 6d.; copper ore sold, 1796. 7s. 6d.; tin sold, 178. 15s. 8d.; stone ditto, 77. 9s. 8d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 603. 12s. 4d. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Vivian, Thomas, and Berryman reported that the engine-shaft was down on the north lode 80 fms., where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 13 fms. through a lode worth 28s. to 30s. per ton. The 43 had been driven since last meeting 13 fms. through a lode worth 28s. to 30s. per ton. The end had passed through a cross-course, which discarded the lode, but now improving, worth 10s. per ton. The 30 was worth about 15s. per fathom. There were twenty men stopping in the backs and bottom of the 30 and 43, where the lode was worth from 16s. to 20s. per ton.

At Aberdovey Silver-Lead Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Colonel Tate in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 74. 3s. The report of the agent, Capt. Ede, was read, which stated that on Thursday last there were shipped 28 tons 6 cwt. of silver-lead ore. The crusher and drawing engine, it was expected, would be ready by the end of December next. With their present machinery their average weekly sale were about 20 tons, and at a cost for labour and other charges of 22s. Mr. Davis said it was estimated that the ore to be sold the following day would realise 14s. per ton. The committee of management were re-elected.

At West Wheel Frances meeting, on Oct. 20, the accounts showed—Balance against mine end of April, 5334. 7s. 7d.; labour cost, May to Aug. inclusive, 6252. 14s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 575. 7s. 1d.—1347. 10s. 2d.—Call made in June, 768. 1s. 6d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 579. 10s. 2d. A call of 2s. per share was made. There were 14 men employed driving on lodes, and 14 driving cross-cuts.

At Wheel Union meeting, on Thursday (Mr. S. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 7067. 10s. 3d.; mine costs, July, 449. 11s.; August, 334. 9s. 7d.; royalty, 67. 1s. 1d.; advance on tribute, 45. 1s.; sundries, 87. 7s. 8d.—1691. 18s. 6d.—Tin account, 2284. 15s. 8d.; advance on tribute, 55. 1s.; calls received, 806. 9s.; leaving debit balance, 511. 14s. 1d. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At Devon and Courtenay meeting, held on Tuesday (Mr. J. Matthews in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 307. 18s.; August cost, 126. 4s. 11d.; Sept., 112. 5s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 46. 6s. 6d.—492. 15s. 4d.—By call made at last meeting, 120. 8s. 6d.; copper ore sold, 2017. 0s. 5d.; leaving debit balance, 171. 6s. 5d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At Wheel Sidney meeting, held on Wednesday (Mr. W. T. James in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 131. 13s. 6d.; tin sold (estimated), 680. 811. 13s. 6d.—Aug. cost, 276. 4s. 1d.; Sept., 309. 12s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 143. 8s. 2d.; leaving credit balance, 92. 5s. 6d. The various operations are progressing most favourably, and the agent's report was considered by the meeting to be very satisfactory. The committee were unanimously re-elected.

At the Duke (late Raven Rock) Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. W. Watkins in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 239. 9s. 10d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Messrs. Crabtree, Johnson, Gundry, Torkington, White, and Stuart, were appointed the committee of management. Details in another column.

At the East Bertha Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. W. Watkins in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 80. 14s. 4d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Messrs. Gundry, Potter, Watkins, and Torkington were appointed the committee of management. Details will be found in another column.

At the New Treleigh Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. G. B. Carr in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 241. 9s. 10d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 215. 4s. 1d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Full details will be found in another column.

At the Cumberland Black Lead Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Rev. J. A. Watt in the chair), the accounts showed—Shares issued, 10,180. 1s.; ore sold, 531. 19s.; sundry creditors, 344. 1s.—10,576. 11s.—Paid for the mine, 8000. 1s.; mine cost, preliminary expenses, law and office expenses, and compensation for claims, 1429. 11s. 9d.; sundry debtors, 730. 10s.; leaving credit balance, 2507. 9s. 3d. Messrs. Johnson, Gundry, Gundry, Worthington, and Harrison were elected directors, and 50 guineas per annum voted them for their services. Details in another column.

At Devon Wheel Buller meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. James Campbell in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 206. 19s. 5d.; mine cost, June, 190. 8s. 10d.; July, 107. 0s. 7d.; Aug., 19. 9s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 28. 10s. 2d.; secretary's salary, 22. 1s. 8d.—836. 19s. 6d.—Ore sold, 170. 5s.; carriage, 11. 15s. 1d.; calls received, 281. 6s.; leaving debit balance, 273. 13s. 5d. The estimated balance of liabilities over assets before next meeting was 461. 12s. 1d. A call of 3s. per share was made, and it was resolved that the next meeting be made special, for forwarding shares in arrears of call. Capt. Fras. Bennett, jun., reported upon the various operations at present being carried on in the mine, and the value of each.

At the Willow Bank Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. F. D'Arcy in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 233. 18s. 10d.; 12s. 8d.; labour cost, 107. 1s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 19. 4s. 1d.; office expenses, directors (six months), &c., 30. 5s. 9d.; discount on calls, 3. 4s. 3d.; law expenses, &c., 4. 17s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 67. 13s. 10d. Capt. Paul, in his report, stated that they had had much difficulty in keeping the mine dry, in consequence of unfavourable weather, the mine filling with water in 24 hours, and taking ten days to pump it out again. A shareholder asked what the call would be? Mr. Murchison thought that the question was, whether it would not be as well to suspend the mine for awhile, perhaps until the spring; or another course which might be adopted, was to suspend operations until the pond was put in good condition, and a new one made. A resolution was passed at the last meeting for clearing out the pond, but although they had been suffering so long from dry weather, the resolution was no sooner passed than wet weather set in, so that nothing could be done to it. It was considered that operations should be suspended until the present pond was put in repair; and the new pond (the cost of which was estimated at 600. 1s.), if necessary, made; or until the shareholders have come to a decision as to what shall be done. It was, therefore, resolved that operations be suspended until the shareholders can decide as to the best mode of supplying additional pumping power. In the meantime, the more effectual development of the mine, and that meanwhile the secretary be requested to take the best advice, and procure estimates of expense for the consideration of the shareholders at the next meeting. The appearance of the lode fully warrants a vigorous development. A call of 6d. per share was made. The agent's report is inserted among the Mining Correspondence.

At the Cwm Sebon Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. F. D'Arcy in the chair), the cash account showed—Balance last meeting, 337. 5s. 10d.; calls received, 413. 10s.; cash for ore sold, 460. 7s. 6d.—1211. 3s. 4d.—Mine cost, 786. 5s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 92. 10s.; dues, 94. 17s.; loan, 100. 0s.; office expenses, 19. 17s. 4d.; interest, discount on calls, &c., 10. 10s. 5d.; sundries, 9. 15s.; leaving credit balance, 374. 8s. 3d. Mr. Murchison explained the accounts, and stated that the two important points in the mine were the two cross-cuts they had been driving, one of which was now within 3 fathoms of the lode. With one lode only giving ore they were nearly paying costs, so that when the other lode were open their prospects would probably be much improved. A shareholder supposed, then, that in a few months they would be paying dividends. Mr. Murchison could not say that, as the mine must, of course, be well opened. The Chairman remarked that the 70 was one of the great points. A shareholder understood that they raised copper also; might it not turn out a copper mine in depth? Mr. Murchison did not think so, for although they had sold copper, the parts were used for the accumulation of some time; it was a lead mine, for which they usually got about 20s. per ton. In the bottom levels the lode looked decidedly better than in the level above. There will be 15 tons of ore sampled on Monday, worth about 300. 1s., which will make the whole returns for three months fully 1100. 1s. A shareholder asked whether they proposed to make a call? The Chairman thought it would be as well to make a call of 1s., as there might be hindrances during the winter, and it was better to have funds in hand. The call of 1s. was then agreed to. The agent's report will be found among the Mining Correspondence.

At the East Rosewarne Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 311. 3s. 2d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. It was resolved that all shares in arrears of call be forfeited. The committee of management were re-elected, and a vote of thanks for the care and attention they had evinced in watching the interests of shareholders. Details appear in another column.

At East Carn Brea adjoined general meeting, on Oct. 21, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 118. 17s. 3d.; May mine cost, 325. 3s. 10d.; June, 300. 10s.; July, 312. 17s. 7d.; Aug., 369. 0s. 1d.; royalty, 34. 4s. 2d.; advance on tribute, 15. 1s.; sundries, 14. 19s. 5d.—1490. 12s. 4d.—Copper ores sold, 142. 8s. 2d.; rent of stamping mill, 25. 1s.; advance on tribute, 40. 1s.; calls received since audit, 178. 15s. 4d.; leaving debit balance, 487. 9s. 2d. A call of 4s. per share was made. The calls in arrears amount to 29. 7s. 6d. Capt. T. Givell reported that they had cut a branch of ore in the south part of the shaft, which to all appearances is dropping into the main part of the lode. They have to sink a fathom or two to prove it.

At South Dolcoath and Carnarthen Consols four-monthly general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, May, 144. 1s. 8d.; June, 141. 12s. 1d.; July, 140. 11s. 2d.; Aug., 152. 6s. 10d.; sundries, 14. 12s. 6d.—1085. 7s. 6d.—Copper ore sold, 77. 1s. 4d.; calls received since last audit, 568. 14s.; leaving debit balance, 472. 9s. 2d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The calls in arrears amount to 255. 2s. The agent reported that in the audit level there was a considerable chance of ground, as if approaching the broil of a hole; it being near the cross-course, favourable results may be anticipated. No other alteration to notice.

At the West Rosewarne Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Chatfield in the chair), the cash account showed a credit balance of 26. 12s. 10d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The operations are getting close to important points, and some good discovery is daily looked for.

At Wheel Union meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 199. 12s. 7d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 1300. 1s. A call of 10s. per share was made. Upon the northern ground, the opening of which had been commenced, an outlay of 450. had been incurred, nearly the whole of which had been liquidated by the produce from the new lodes. The committee were re-elected.

At the Pendons Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Bowden in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 311. 12s. 7d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The salaries of the secretary and pursers were advanced each one guinea per month. Messrs. Bawdon, Clifford, Birdseye, and Hallett were appointed the committee of management. The committee's and agents' reports, and the details of the meeting, appear in another column.

At Hutodorf Mills Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. H. G. Gordon in the chair), a dividend of 5 per cent. on account, free of income tax, on the capital paid up on June 30 was declared. Messrs. H. G. Gordon and T. Lancaster were unanimously re-elected directors; and Messrs. J. E. Coleman and C. Nicholson were re-elected to the chair, with the thanks of the meeting for their past services. Votes of thanks to the Chairman and directors having been unanimously passed, the proceedings terminated.

From the Cape of Good Hope, the *Norman* has brought 44 tons of copper-ore. The Spectacle Mining Company intend to continue operations. The first locomotive engine was landed on Sept. 14.

From Liverpool, our correspondent (Mr. T. E. W. Thynis) states that a moderate amount of business has been done this week in British mine shares, with little change in market prices. The transactions have been in North Croft, at 11½ to 12. Great Wheel Alfred, 24 to 25½; Stray Park, 18 to 19; West Stray Park, 18 to 19; Stray Park, 19 to 20. Oakmoor and Stanton shares are offered at 6d. ditto.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that mining shares are steady, and well supported. A meeting of the directors of the Wheel Henry (Helvellyn) was held at the offices of Messrs. Butler and Smith, Leeds, on Tuesday. The works of the mine are vigorously carried on: eight men continue to work in the low, or No. 4 level, and follow each other day and night. They have cut the first north and south vein, which is composed of white flint, 6 ft. wide, but contains no ore. They are now driving with full force towards the No. 2 north and south vein, which is 12 fms. distant from the first. Four men are working in the No. 3 level, in which Capt. Mase says there is every appearance of a good discovery being made in two or three weeks. A meeting of the directors of the Nidderdale Mining Company was held at the mining office of Messrs. John Gledhill and Co., Leeds, on Tuesday. There was a full attendance of directors present from Bradford, Leeds, and Castleford; and Mr. Sykes, the secretary, from Pateley Bridge. It was a protracted meeting, but, on the whole, terminated satisfactorily. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, to be paid in six weeks. The works at the mine are in full operation. In Sir Thomas White's shaft they are driving a cross-cut from the north to the south side of the vein at the depth of the Wonderful level; the vein is 15 ft. wide. Perseverance level will be cleared out to Holbottum shaft in two or three weeks; this level is 1399 yards long, and is now being ventilated by means of water-blast and steam-pipes; the pipes are 6 ft. in diameter. It is expected that level will be worked at least at 2000 ft. distance from Holbottum shaft. (Green Moor, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; Holbottum Moor, 15s. to 2s. 6d.; Merrifield, 6s. to 8s. 6d.; Wenleydale, 1s. to 6d. ditto; Yorkshire, ½s. ditto, to par.)

## COPPER REGULUS.

Sale of Copper Regulus, ex Specie, and Chemical, at Liverpool, on October 26.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	£24 5 0	Pasco, Grantham.
Lot 2	25 15 0	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
Lot 3	25 0 0	ditto

## LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Wrey Consols	42	£16 17 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Wheal Exmouth	85	13 0 6	H. Mitchell & Son.
ditto	85	10 9 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Wheal Frank Mills	110	9 10 0	ditto
Westminster	90	13 0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	90	13 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Maceyside	85	13 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Mount Pleasant	24	13 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pennant	10	13 18 0	ditto
Trelogan	6½	14 10 0	Adam Eytan.
ditto	1½	13 7 6	ditto
Pool Park	21	13 13 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Stoddard	5	13 18 0	ditto
Chirk Castle	22	13 4 0	A. Courage & Co.

## BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Penhalls	2 5 0	23	£58 0 0	—
Kitty (St. Agnes)	15 1 1	22	77 0 0	£180 17 10
St. Austell Consols	9 10 0	0	73 10 0	755 5 0—Enthoven & Sons.
Boscudun	9 18 3	1	80 0 0	795 0 0—ditto

## COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 5, and sold at Swansea October 25.							
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	88	12½	£12 5 0	Knockmahon	102	10½	£10 2 8
ditto	88	12½	12 5 0	ditto	29	8½	8 7 8
ditto	60	13½	12 2 0	Spanish	30	3½	6 10 6
ditto	41	21	20 6 6	Furdon Mine	34	2½	2 1 0
ditto	39	21	21 6 0	ditto	9	2½	2 1 0
ditto	10	61½	58 3 6	Bampfyde	30	10	9 12 6
ditto	9	59½	58 7 6	ditto	8	4½	4 11 0
ditto	17	11½	11 16 6	London Ore	5	33½	30 7 0
ditto	100	13½	12 6 0	ditto	1	1½	0 15 0
ditto	86	12½	12 9 0	ditto	17	7½	7 19 0
ditto	85	12½	12 10 0	N. Rhine, S.A.	14	21½	20 16 0
ditto	74	13	12 10 0	Chamber's Minell		26½	25 10 0
ditto	68	20½	20 10 0	English Sagg.	9	20	15 8 0
ditto	65	21½	20 9 0	English Sagg.	9	20	15 8 0
Berckaven		9	9 0 6	Canadian	2	24½	23 0 0
ditto	102	9½	9 2 6	ditto	1	18½	17 15 0
				ditto	1	18½	17 16 0



**THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858, BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.**  
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.  
The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.  
A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1858, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentages Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining Offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.  
Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CURELL.

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**TABLES FOR ASCERTAINING THE VALUE OF TIN-SUFF.**  
By Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, of Dolcoath Mine, Camboorne.  
There are a few copies left, by the same author, of "Remarks on the Geology of Cornwall and Devon," price 1s. 6d., of which the *Cornwall Gazette* of April 29, 1859, says:—"The lectures of Capt. Charles Thomas are no common publication. It contains the observations of a keen and intelligent observer, and the conclusions of an original and powerful mind."—Redruth: James Tregaskis, Ticketing Paper office.

### Notices to Correspondents.

♦♦ Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**STEEL v. BRASS.**—In your last Journal your correspondent, "Ferrom," refers to brass ships, and very justly states that the price would be an objection to its application; but I do not altogether agree with him, that oil-lubricated iron is the best material that can be used. I think good steel would be better, and surely the metal produced by Bessemer's, Mushet's, or Riepel's processes would be sufficiently near in its nature to steel to be employed as a substitute for it. So far as the building of ships is concerned, it would be better to attempt the improvement of iron than to introduce other metals.—W. C.

**MINING IN IRELAND—BROW HEAD MINE.**—Mr. Henwood assures "Alpha" that this mine is precisely what he described it; if "Alpha" doubts, he will, on application to the proper authorities, be allowed to see for himself. Mr. Henwood did not forget the difference between the Irish and Cornish workmen, or the facilities of working the mines respectively. Mr. Henwood further informs "Alpha" that his remarks on the Brow Head have led to an interview with the proprietors, who assure him measures will be long be adopted, when every convenience will be at hand that the most fastidious Cornishman can wish, and that the captain will be enabled to work the mine as it should be, and to do as he should do—realize a handsome fortune for his employers and himself too, and this partially by the aid of tributaries, two pairs of whom have already applied for information. Time will show both "Alpha" and "Omega."

**LIMESTONE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF DOLGELY.**—Your correspondent, "W. R. W.," cannot have the geological map of Merionethshire before him, or he would see that a series of calcareous bands is there marked, skirting the northern flank of Cadair Idris. These bands skirt the south of the road from Dolgely to Llanwrtyd, between 4½ and 6½ miles from the former town, near the Hafod farms. This is probably the point to which your correspondent refers.—H. R. K.

**NEW ZEALAND AS A FIELD FOR INVESTMENT.**—I was much gratified on reading the lecture of Dr. Hochstetter in the *Miner* of last week, but must remark that my surprise was great when I thought how little had been done to develop the mineral resources of the colony. I know there is the Great Barrier Company in existence, but what is that in so extensive a field? We want a company which will display energy, and spend the requisite amount of capital. We have heard of a company being formed for working Irish mines with a capital of 3,000,000, we have heard that the New Zealanders are willing to expend money in inducing immigration to the colony, and now Dr. Hochstetter shows that the mineral wealth is beyond question. Why could not the New Zealand General Mining Company, with a capital of 3,000,000, in 3,000,000 shares of 1s. each, be formed, for developing the mines with energy? The New Zealand Government are so willing to ensure progress, could not a subscription of 5s. per cent. be obtained, so as to induce the necessary capital to be subscribed? It might be urged that the difficulty of obtaining miners would be so great, that the employment of that amount of capital would be comparatively useless; but this is a difficulty which would be easily overcome, by letting the Cornish miners know that in New Zealand there would be plenty of work at good wages, and offering at the same time ten paid-up shares to every Cornishman who shall have worked for two years in the mines, until 100,000 shares shall have been thus disposed of. This would do more for New Zealand than anything else I can imagine, and would equally well repay the capitalist and the working miner.—G. C. B.

**NORTH WHEAL VOL.**—Capt. R. White appears to censure me for giving you information respecting this mine, and that I had said that I had called on him; but he would really have given me all the information relating thereto. Would he have told me that the lode was worth 30s. per fathom or 50 pence? I would quite as soon accept information from a disinterested labourer as from an agent in a mine. In one sense, a labourer is more independent, and, therefore, the more likely to speak the truth—for labour is to be had at any time, whereas the situation of mine captain is not so easily procured. Capt. White says nothing about the 50s. and I am, therefore, to assume that the miner was correct. I have no interest in the working or stopping of the mine, but my opinion I will venture to give, which is, that the mine will not be at work twelve months hence.—M.

**MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.**—The correspondence on "Herodotus, and its Management," has brought prominently before your readers the fact of an antiquated and, in Cornwall, well-known, but in practice, to effect its cure, but how can it be done, where those merchants have the majority of the shares, or a majority in committee? Nothing less than an Act of Parliament can do it, unless the agents of the several mines expose continually as they occur all cases of overcharge, or of the supply of inferior articles. In the item of price they may compete with other merchants, but in the quality they rarely will where power is in their hands. The agents of most mines under the control of merchant adventurers know that an injustice is being constantly perpetrated against the adventurers, but dare not speak a word from fear of an instant dismissal. A recent case of this kind occurred, where the captain, under another name, exposed the base quality of the goods sent, but he was dismissed, and the case was at the next meeting dismissed. There can be no reason why merchant adventurers should not supply the goods consumed at the mines where they speculate, provided those goods are both in price and quality on a par with those tendered by other merchants; but this is not the case. You do well, Sir, by using a portion of the *Journal* in attempting a correction of this enormous abuse. No wonder that some firms should become very rich. We live in a wicked world—an unrighteous age—and when will it be otherwise? Mr. Wolferstan deserves the thanks of the mining world for his stand against this evil; and to attempt to cast him for his good conduct exhibits in a strong light the iniquity of the parties implicated. I hope they will not succeed.—M.

**DISHONESTY IN SHARE DEALING.**—It is pleasing to see that your valuable *Journal* is always open for the exposure of every evil, as well as the good, connected with mining. The mining world are greatly indebted to you for the "fair play" which you show, by inserting communications pro and con in every case; so that if anyone's conduct is unfairly criticised your columns are open for his defence. But you know that there are some things in the conduct of some men too bad for defence. In share dealing I know, or have heard, of many instances of downright cheating. Your other correspondents have called attention to instances of this kind; now permit me to give one which occurred in or near Redruth. I do not perfectly recollect all the incidents, but the following is the substance of the case:—A gentleman held a share in a mine; a broker went to him and said that if he felt inclined to sell he thought he could get 120s. for the share. "I think," said the other, "but I am not sure." "Well, I will call on my client, and see how much he will give, and let you know." "I went to his client and said, 'I can get the share for 145s.' " "I will not give that," said the client, "but I will give 140s. and no more." "Well, I will see if I can get the share for that." "He goes to the shareholder and says, 'I have seen my client, who will not give more than 120s.' " "Well, as I am desirous to get out of the concern, I will take it." The share was transferred to the broker, who paid the 120s., and re-transferred to the client, who paid 140s. The vendor and vendee were at that time unknown to each other in relation to this transaction; but about twelve months afterwards they met on other business, when the vendor said that he was very angry with him for selling his share for 120s. "I sold it for 120s.," said the other, "I was not aware that any share had been sold so low; I bought a share there for 140s." The broker's reply was then formal only; whereupon the vendor went to the broker, and told him that if he did not immediately pay him the difference (20s.) he would bring the matter into the County Court. A cheque for that amount was instantly given. Many brokers profess to bring the vendor and vendee together in their agency, but this is seldom done. In the instance given above, if this had been the case the broker's dishonesty would not have occurred in deed.—J. D.

**SCIENCE AND WAR.**—Energetic movements are making throughout the country for the formation of rifle corps, and the spirit with which they have been formed is most praiseworthy. But I do not know why the improvements of making war should not keep pace with the general march of science. In all our departments of commercial industry machinery is now doing the work that 50 times the population could not perform by the sweat of the brow. Has no machine been invented that would release in part, or lighten the labour of those who defend our territory—cannot Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Electricity be brought to aid in war, and make the contrast greater between civilised man and the savage?—EMIGRANT.

**CHROMATE OF IRON.**—If Mr. Henwood refers to chromite, I have seen samples from the Shetland Isles of very good quality. I believe it is also found in other parts of North Scotland, but I am not aware that it is worked anywhere. I have been told it will pay well for working. I do not know that chromate of lead, or uraniferous, is found in this country.—T. L. COTTINGHAM: *Mohr*.

**GREAT BARRIER LODE, HARBOROUGH, AND MINING COMPANY.**—Some time last May, when the directors of this company declared a dividend, your *Journal* contained an article speaking in very high terms of the management, &c. I have no doubt the management is very good, but as a shareholder I should like it much better if we heard occasionally what is being done towards developing our brilliant prospects in the colony. I notice, on the arrival of every mail, reports are invariably published by the directors of each of the other Australian mining companies—viz., North Rhine, Worthing, Port Phillip, &c.; but Great Barrier reports are exceedingly irregular and uncommon. I hope the insertion of this in your valuable *Journal* will induce the directors to give us some information.—AN OLD COLONIST.

**SOUTH DEVON IRON AND MINING COMPANY.**—As a shareholder, I am anxious that more publicity should be given to the affairs of this company. I have no doubt of the speciality of our London management, but are our local officials sufficiently energetic—and, why do we not have some news of our workings in the *Journal*?—Q.

**MINE IN IRELAND—PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT.**—Seeing in your *Journal* of last Saturday a statement that the Crookhaven Mines are about being worked again, will you allow me to state that, having examined the property on two several occasions, I am most fully convinced that, properly managed and energetically worked, they will amply compensate the adventurers. I am not in any way connected with the undertaking, nor do I know any of the parties who are now endeavouring to raise sufficient capital, and this letter only proceeds from a desire to help forward a legitimate and most promising undertaking, when so many of a like nature which will not bear a careful examination are forced into the market.—C. W. O'ROURD, C. and M.E.: *Mitre-quest Chambers, Fleet-street*.

**WHEAL CREBOR—WHERE IS THE £1000?**—I have read the remarks that have lately appeared in the *Journal* respecting the affairs of the Old Company, and, as a present shareholder, I should like to be informed in whose possession the £1000 was entrusted—the statement of accounts just issued duly notifies the debit of that amount for transfer of the mine and machinery—now, let us know who has received it? Everybody will admit the energy and ability of the Old secretary, and he should satisfy us on that point.—W.

**GILLY MINE (Roche).**—I recollect, about 23 or 24 years ago, it was stated by some old men then living in the parish of Roche, and it appears from a paragraph in last week's *Journal* they are not all dead yet, that a great deal of tin had been raised in this mine during their remembrance, by streaming on the back of the lode, which they said was very large, and still rich for tin, but for the want of machinery it was abandoned. It was also then stated that there were many branches of a lode in the lode 2 in. wide, and as soon as a shaft was sunk and a cross-cut driven therefrom to intersect the lode large dividends would be paid at once. On the credit of these statements a company was formed, an engine-shaft was sunk, and an engine erected; at the depth of about 13 or 14 fms. a cross-cut was driven, which intersected the said-to-be lode, and which proved the whole to be a *hocus pocus*. I was one of the last that was underground in the mine to inspect it before the engine was stopped, and I do not hesitate to say there is nothing there to warrant the outlay of a single shilling.—THATCH.

**ARRANGERS OF CALLS.**—There undoubtedly exists an abstract principle of law, which provides that a mining company is not bound to pay promissory notes or bills of exchange made by the directors, not having express power given to them by their deed or articles to make such instruments. The principle, though well established, is now-a-days considered to be so inconvenient that the Judges view it unfavourably, and in the Court of Chancery the principle has been completely neutralised. Notwithstanding the above legal principle, the directors may receive promissory notes and bills of exchange on account of calls, and can sue upon such notes or bills should they be dishonoured. The directors may also endorse them over to their merchants, but in case of dishonour the merchants could not sue the company at law on such notes or bills, because that would be a violation of the above-mentioned legal principles. But as in such a case all parties to the notes or bills are limited to their original positions, very little inconvenience arises, for the company can sue the call-debtor for his calls, and the merchant can sue the company for the price of his merchandise. The remedy is, however, in the hands of counsel and solicitors, by inserting in the Articles of Association a power to the directors to make and negotiate notes and bills. The inconvenience arises from not having those documents properly settled by competent men when the company is established.—TEMPER.

**HERODOTUS, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.**—As a large shareholder in Cornish mines (Herodotus among the number), I beg to thank you heartily for the noble and disinterested manner in which you have acted, in thoroughly exposing the unjustifiable attempt to get rid of Mr. Wolferstan by a *coup d'état*. If the Liskeard shareholders have any cause to bring against that gentleman in his capacity as manager of Herodotus, by all means let us hear it, and, if proved, act on it; but Mr. Wolferstan has been long and honourably connected with mining to be turned out by a side wind, without any notice being given to the shareholders of what was intended. I much fear (from my knowledge of the locality) that there will be too much truth in what your correspondent, "A Deal Smaller, and a Small Dealer," says in last Saturday's *Journal*; and I trust the shareholders of Herodotus will rally and defeat this underhand attempt to turn out an honest and conscientious man.—T. WILLIAMS.

**WHEAL TOLVADEN.**—In the report, last week, there was an error in the produce of the ore last sold; it should have been 9½, not 2½.

**GILLY MINE (Roche).**—The statement in last week's *Journal* respecting this mine is true; the shaft was sunk 14 fathoms from grass 22 years ago, and the lode was fully 14 ft. wide, as stated. There were about 4 fms. driven east and west of the cross-cut, carrying 8 feet of the lode. After the mine was suspended, the tin that was raised in driving on the side was returned by the under-steward and a man named Phillips, by all means let us hear it, and, if proved, act on it; but Mr. Wolferstan has been long and honourably connected with mining to be turned out by a side wind, without any notice being given to the shareholders of what was intended. I much fear (from my knowledge of the locality) that there will be too much truth in what your correspondent, "A Deal Smaller, and a Small Dealer," says in last Saturday's *Journal*; and I trust the shareholders of Herodotus will rally and defeat this underhand attempt to turn out an honest and conscientious man.—T. WILLIAMS.

**EAST CARADON.**—During the past fortnight considerable excitement has been created in the mining market, and strenuous efforts have been made by several brokers to obtain shares at almost any price, in consequence of private reports being received by parties in London, intimating that a point of considerable importance to the future welfare of the mine was likely shortly to come off—viz., the cutting of the South Caradon main lode, which is supposed to run through the East Caradon sett—a point certainly warranting considerable anxiety on the part of those interested. The consequence is, that the shares have advanced in price from a few shillings to 4s. per share, and even higher, business having been done. I am informed, above that figure. It is difficult, however, to look upon these prices otherwise than as more dealers' jobbings, induced by private reports; and, therefore, so far as the bona fide shareholder is concerned, without foundation; as, in accordance with the general mystery as to its concerns on the part of the management, it is impossible to tell whether the rumours now in circulation have any foundation or not. For the sake of the mining interest generally, too much publicity cannot be given to all matters referring thereto; and anything on the part of a management leading parties to believe that the affairs are not conducted openly must tend to the belief that something is wrong, and, therefore, cause a certain amount of suspicion to rest on the few classes and dealers, those from joining who would readily do so were they sure that everything was open and above board—at least, it has that effect on—LOOKER-ON.

**SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.**—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Miner* *Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Tribner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

♦♦ With last week's MINING JOURNAL we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Mineral Wealth of New Zealand: "Geology of the Province of Auckland," by Dr. F. Hochstetter.—Mines and Mining Districts of West Cornwall: No. 1.—Geological Notes on some Mineral Districts of Spain, by "Julius." No. II.—Limestone in the Neighbourhood of Dolgely.—Magnetic Variations, by W. Rickard.—Miners' Provident Association.—Miners' Institution for Cornwall and Devon.—Manufacture of Iron: Choice of Mill Managers.—Reduction of Poor Copper Ores.—Boring Shafts in the Quicksands of the Rhine: Novel Machinery Used.—Bristol Mining School: M. Fryar's Letter of Resignation.—Dividends Paid by British and Irish Mines, from Marchion's "Mining Review."—Libotte's Miners' Safety Apparatus.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29, 1859.

The returns from the Board of Trade are again encouraging, and fully warrant the view we have taken from time to time of the steady improvement making in all branches of our export trade, and the wholesome state which commercial and mercantile matters show in our international transactions. The statement now issued is made up to Sept. 30, and presents a total declared value of 98,037,311l. for the nine months ending that day, against 86,310,329l., the aggregate amount for the same period of last year, so that, consequently, there is an excess of no less than 11,726,982l. in favour of 1859. For the month of September the value is set down at 11,631,426l., while for Sept., 1858, it was 10,713,765l.

That portion of these useful documents, which refer more particularly to the branches of exports identified with mining, likewise demonstrates a prosperous state of things. The value of the various metals, and their manufactures, always excepting the precious metals, was 21,311,933l., against 20,121,510l. in the nine months of 1858; therefore an improvement of 1,190,423l. has occurred, after allowing for copper and brass, which present a decrease of the collective value of 135,512l. Iron, in its various forms, gives an excess of 822,279l.; hardware and cutlery, 463,855l.; tin, 286,701l.; steel, 174,028l.; coals and culm, 144,817l.; lead, 49,016l.; and

machinery, 16,129l. This last is, of course, small, but it is an important feature in these returns, inasmuch as there has been a decrease under this head for some time past, and shows that the favourable turn is effected.

The position of our international trade with respect to the precious metals is satisfactory. The exports during the nine months amounted to 28,669,653l., and the imports to 19,144,537l., so that the balance in favour is 1,474,884l. Of gold we received 18,246,774l., and sent away 14,497,372l., leaving, consequently, 3,749,402l. to our credit; but of silver we shipped 14,172,281l., and were recipients of only 11,897,763l., so that in this item there is a balance against us of 2,274,518l. The countries which provided us with gold and silver, without any transmission of the precious metals being made in return, were—Russia, all in gold, to the extent of 2,024,327l.; Australia, 6,446,216l., being 6,144,683l. gold, and 1538l. silver; Mexico and South America, 3,890,937l.; of which sum 1,476,616l. was gold, and 2,423,321l. silver; and West Coast of Africa, 75,035l.; being 71,257l. in gold, and 3778l. in silver. To the Brazils was forwarded 158,421l. without any return, of which 69,228l. was gold, and 89,193l. silver. France took 12,522,175l. all in gold, with the exception of 306,698l., and remitted us 6,376,131l.—namely, 878,601l. in gold, and 5,497,530l. in silver, so that the excess of our exports over our imports amounted to the sum of 6,146,044l.

The dealers connected with the purchase and sale of mine shares in the metropolis are once more offered an opportunity of securing the advantage of a place of meeting wherein to transact their business—a MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON having again been projected, and such an amount of energy and spirit evinced by those concerned as justifies its promoters in anticipating more satisfactory results than have attended the efforts of their predecessors. In the history of all institutions connected with the commercial transactions of a country, or of any particular interest therein, we find that they have commenced in the most humble manner, and have only gradually attained a position of respectability and usefulness by unceasing perseverance, and continual care to so frame the rules and regulations by which the members for the time being are to be guided, that all may comply with them without feeling that they are acting in direct opposition to their inclination—the secret of the failure of the Mining Exchange of 1855 was its exclusive character. The committee aimed at an establishment which should be in mining share transactions what the Stock Exchange is with respect to the general financial transactions of the country, and, therefore, decided upon a code of rules which, however well calculated to ensure the integrity of the associates, could only be regarded as an effort to throw the newly-constituted institution into a position which its promoters should have been satisfied to look forward to as the result of a few years' perseverance.

For an entire century did the members of the Stock Exchange labour to attain the position which the Mining Exchange of 1855 sought to secure on the day of its establishment. The earliest charter of the Bank of England bears date July 27, 1694, and six years thereafter the Bank became so encumbered by the increasing number of dealers in public securities that these latter were compelled to change their place of meeting to what is now known as "Change-alley," but it was not until 1773 that a room to be called the Stock Exchange was rented, admission to which was given upon payment of sixpence, and only in 1815, being 15 years after the removal of the dealers from the Bank premises, that the Stock Exchange became firmly seated in the very enviable position it now occupies.

Little more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since mining was unknown to speculative capitalists as a channel for investment, the working of mines before that period being confined to the speculation of some few enterprising individuals intimately connected with the localities in which the mines were situated; indeed, before that time mining was a local, not a national, industry. By steady perseverance the profitable nature of mining enterprise, embarked in with judgment and conducted with integrity, has been made apparent to the greatest capitalists of the kingdom, and instead of a few minerals being worked in one or two isolated districts, localities previously unheard of by miners are found to be valuable, and metals which were produced only in the laboratory of the chemist are traded in as ordinary articles of commerce, and by this means the remote districts of Ireland and Scotland, and the mineral-producing counties of England, whose resources have been but little cared for, are given the benefit of ample funds to develop the hidden wealth. The increased number of mines thus put to work, coupled with the increasing appreciation of the advantage of the association of capital in carrying out important undertakings, has so materially augmented the mine shares to be bought and sold that the mine share dealer's is now a profession as well known as that of a Stock Exchange share broker. Yet from the mine share dealers having no place of meeting, and being thus compelled to loiter in the most disreputable manner at the "Corner," they have been stigmatised as being little more respectable than the "betting men" who infest the neighbourhood of St. Bride, and latterly the police authorities have deemed it advisable to put both assemblies under the same surveillance. Whilst the "Corner" continued the only market for mine shares we were compelled to regard it as a necessity for each individual dealer, and could not, therefore, condemn its existence as a whole; but, happily both for the mine share dealers themselves, and for the mining interest in general, the "Corner" is now the property of the historian—it is abandoned, and can never more be resorted to by those whose business has long entitled them to be regarded as possessing a status in society equal to that of the members of the Stock Exchange, without the risk of being degraded in the eyes of all connected with the community to which they belong.

The MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON of to-day is constituted upon very nearly the basis which was observed in the Stock Exchange of 1773, and we may, therefore, hope, considering the difference in the facilities for progress now offered compared with those existing 80 years ago, that ere long we shall have a MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON of really practical utility. The rules are not of so stringent a character as to exclude any respectable dealer, but are sufficiently so to give capitalists and the public that confidence in their dealings with its members which was too often wanting when their only place of business was the "Corner."

A few weeks ago we published a series of communications from "A Mine Agent," on Tin Mines and Mining. With respect to the opinions of the writer on individual mines we can form no judgment, and desire to offer no opinion; but many of his general remarks on the position of tin mining in Cornwall embody facts of the utmost importance to the mining industry of that county, and the adjoining metalliferous districts of South Devon. At present the price of tin is nearly twice as high as it was 15 or 16 years ago, and there is every probability that this rate will be maintained. If such should prove to be the case, we see a certain prospect of an immense extension of operations with regard to tin mining. Tin, of all metals, is the most widely disseminated through the mining districts of the West; but, to a great extent, it is so largely mixed with gangue, or waste matters, that to return 1 ton of black tin a great many tons of tin-stuff have to be broken, raised, stamped down to a fine powder, and undergo the process of washing. This is essentially a question of labour, and consequently of money. With an adequate price for tin, the quantity forthcoming in Cornwall is practically without limit. If the price is sufficiently high to enable the miner to raise, stamp, or clean an increased quantity of poorer tinstuff in order to return 1 ton of clean ore, there are numerous places where he can find this poorer stuff in lodes where the tin is widely disseminated. The question with the miner is—At the present price of tin, how many tons of stuff can I afford to raise and treat in order to get 1 ton of black tin? If you increase the price, you increase his scope, by enabling him to work poorer stuff. This being now the case, we see a great extension of tin mining steadily taking place in Cornwall; but as yet we believe this is only at the beginning. Many mines suspended as unprofitable at the old prices we may expect now to see re-opened, with every prospect of success; for besides the increased prices, the improvements that have taken place of late years in tin dressing, by which the same quantity of stuff can be treated at a much decreased cost, is also in their favour. For these reasons we strongly recommend well-selected tin mines to the attention of capitalists, as an investment depending more on the price of that metal than upon ordinary mining hazards; for we believe it is an established fact that the poorer, or more highly disseminated, tin lodes are the more regular in their produce; the only question with them being one of price.

There is another question of some importance with regard to this improvement in the prospects of tin mining—What effect will it have on the Devon Mines? There was a time when Devonshire raised more tin than Cornwall; but in 1853 it only produced, according to Mr. HUNT, about 80,000l. worth—an amount utterly insignificant. We cannot believe that the tin mines of this country—extending over and around Dartmoor—are finally exhausted. The probability is that the ore is widely disseminated,



and that a good price is required to enable it to be raised to a profit. If this is the case, and the mines are not finally cut out, we may expect a still greater comparative expansion of tin mining in Devon.

THE MINES AND MINING DISTRICTS OF WEST CORNWALL.—No. II.

The mining districts of West Cornwall may be described as bounded on the east by a line starting from the Bristol Channel, near New Quay, and following the boundary between the parishes of Crantock and St. Columb Minor, Colan, and St. Enoder, through the village of Mitchell to Jenkins' Barrow; from thence by the boundary dividing St. Erme and St. Clement's, on the west, from Looe and Probus, on the east, to the river at Tresillian Bridge; thence by St. Clement's River, Mopas Roads, and Falmouth Estuary, to the English Channel. This boundary does not include the whole of the Western Parliamentary Division, although it nearly coincides with it; it excludes in its northern part the parish of St. Enoder, and in its southern part Probus and 13 other parishes east of St. Clement's River and the Falmouth Estuary. It comprises the whole of the hundred of Penwith (25 parishes), the whole of Kerrier (26 parishes), part of the hundred of Pydar (five parishes), and part of Powder (seven parishes): in all 63 parishes. Its length westward to the Land's End is from 36 to 37 miles, with a width varying from five to fifteen, no point in it being much more than seven miles from the sea. It contains two of the principal granite ranges already described (Carn Menezes and the Land's End ranges), and five of the smaller protuberances (Cligga Point, Carn Marth, Carn Brea, Tregonning and Godolphin Hills, and St. Michael's Mount). A large portion of the country included within these limits is, of course, comparatively non-metaliferous; but it comprises in its extent probably the most productive mining districts of its class known to exist in the world. Taking them from west to east, they may be classed into the following ten districts:—

1. **ST. JUST DISTRICT**, in the extreme west, near Cape Cornwall, is one of the most ancient in the county, the mines having been worked for ages. It is likewise the most remarkable, from the extraordinary position of its mines—perched among perpendicular rocks torn by Atlantic tempests, and having in many instances levels given far under the sea. The principal mines of this district are in the parish of St. Just, and extend near the coast for a distance of about three miles, near the junction of the granite with the other rocks. They have been very productive of both tin and copper, and include the following well-known mines:—Botallack, Wheal Cook, Levant, Boleas, Boleaswidden, Wheal Owies, &c. Other mines, scattered in the adjoining parishes of Sancerre, Madron, Morvah, Zennor, and the northern part of Gulval, may be included in this district.

2. **ST. IVES DISTRICT**, adjoining the St. Just district, on the north coast, includes the mines in St. Ives parish, and in the adjoining ones of Towardack and Lelant, as it is locally called, (Uy Lelant). It is chiefly a tin district, near the junction of the granite and hills. Some of its best mines have been, are—St. Ives Consols, Providence Mines, Rosewell, Balmoon, Wheal Breth, Wheal Mary, Wheal Margaret, &c.

3. **MARAZION DISTRICT**, extending from St. Ives district along the south coast, comprises the parishes skirting the east side of Mount's Bay—St. Hilary, Perranarabuth, Ludgvan, and the southern part of Gulval. Of recent years this district has not been very flourishing, but it has produced some very productive mines. Tolvaidden and Wheal Charlotte are in it.

4. **BREAGE DISTRICT**, on the south-east of Marazion district, including the parishes of Breage and Germoe, and extending into Sithney parish, lies in, and to the east of, the granite of the Tregonning and Godolphin Hills. It includes the celebrated mines of Wheal Vor and Great Work.

5. **WENDRON DISTRICT**, to the east of the Breage district, in the parish of Wendron, and in the southern part of the granite of the Carn Menezes range, is a very ancient tin-producing country, and now likely again to rise into importance with the high price of that metal. Wendron Consols, Trumpet Consols, and East Wheal Vor are now divided mines in this district.

On the south of Carn Menezes granite, the productive mining country does not extend east beyond this. We shall consequently return, and trace the mining districts eastward from St. Ives district along its northern flank.

6. **GWINEAR DISTRICT**, adjoining the St. Ives district on the east, includes the parishes of Phillack, St. Erth, Gwinear, Gwinear, and Gwyntham, occupying a part about five miles square. A considerable number of mines are at work in this district, although none of them are at present very productive; but in former times it had some very rich mines. Some of its best known are—Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, Bunting Well, West Providence, Tremayne, Lewis Mines, Rosewarne United, Wheal Dilly, &c. They are principally copper mines.

7. **CAMBORNE DISTRICT**, following Gwinear district on the east, comprises the parishes of Camborne and Illogan. These parishes extend from the sea inland for about five miles, with a width of about four miles, and contain some of the richest mines in Cornwall, amongst which are—Dolcoath, Carn Brea, West Seton, Wheal Seton, Key Park, Conduarrow, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, North Pool, Wheal Bassett, West Basset, North Basset, South Frances, &c. This has hitherto been principally a copper district, but it seems this metal is failing in depth, and generally giving place to tin.

8. **REDRUTH DISTRICT**, again adjoining the last on the east, includes the parishes of Redruth, Gwennap, and Chacewater. It is, or has been, the richest copper district in Europe, comprising, among many others, the following well-known mines:—Great South Tolgus, South Tolgus, East Basset, Copper Hill, Wheal Hill, United Mine, Consolidated Mines, Wheal Clifford, St. Day United, and Fresswenn. Chacewater is a detached part of the parish of Kenwyn, in which Great Wheal Bury is situated. Some mineral ground extends still further east into Ken parish, but it is not of much importance.

This terminates, on the east, the great mining districts of West Cornwall, although they extend further along the north coast from the boundary of Redruth parish into the parishes of St. Agnes (or St. Anne's, as it is usually called) and Perranzabuloe, forming—

9. **ST. AGNES DISTRICT**, which is not so rich as it used to be, but with the present price of tin may be expected to improve. Polborno has been a rich mine, and is still making profits, although not worked in a regular manner.

10. **NEWLYN LEAD DISTRICT**, to the north-east of the last-named district, includes all the lead mines scattered through the parishes of Newlyn, Crantock, Tregony, the north part of Perranzabuloe, St. Allen, and the north part of Kenwyn. East Wheal Boreas, was for many years the richest lead mine in England; but this mine being now stopped, the district has fallen into comparative insignificance. Lead Gwennap (in Kenwyn) and Cargoll (in Newlyn) are the most productive lead mines in this part.

A few isolated mines are scattered wide of these districts, but their importance is not very great. Swanpool Lead Mine is in the parish of Looe, about a mile south-east of Falmouth. The celebrated Carron Tin Streams are on the Rostrenguet Creek, a western branch of the Falmouth Estuary, receiving the drainage of the Gwennap and Chacewater districts, from the debris of which the alluvial tin deposits no doubt originate.

Taking a general view of these districts, we find—

1. A rich and concentrated development of metallic ores about the borders of the Land's End granite range, near Cape Cornwall, and near St. Ives; with a few scattered mines here and there in the body of the granite between these two rich localities.
2. A wide, but not very concentrated, development of ores between the south-west borders of the Land's End granite and the west flank of the Tregonning and Godolphin Hill boss, forming the Marazion district; with slightly concentrated development of tin on the east flank of the Tregonning and Godolphin boss, and in the hills country between it and the Carn Menezes range, from the Breage district; succeeded further east by the granite tin district following the Wendron valleys, and the streams draining the south flank of Carn Menezes.
3. The great metalliferous tract extending a little inland along the north coast from Hayle to Chacewater, a distance of between 12 and 14 miles. In the western part, forming the Gwinear district, the metals are widely disseminated, and form at points rich deposits. In the central parts, forming the Camborne district, clustered along the Carn Brea boss, the ores are concentrated so as to form a range of mines of unequalled productiveness, with tin apparently replacing copper at a considerable depth. The eastern part, forming the Redruth district, clustered around the Carn Marth boss, produces concentrated deposits of copper, extending to great depths, unparalleled in Europe.
4. A considerable development of ores, sometimes highly concentrated, forming the north coast, about the granite point of St. Agnes' Beacon, and extending into Perranzabuloe, flanked on the east by the lead district.

METALLIC PRODUCE.

The value of the metalliferous produce of these districts has during the last three years amounted, as near as possible, to the sum of 4,000,000*l.*, or an average of about 1,335,000*l.* a year. The accompanying table shows the tin and copper ore produce during that period:—

TIN ORE.		COPPER ORE.	
1856.....	7645 tons .....	4582,647 .....	120,073 tons .....
1857.....	8347 tons .....	445,707 .....	108,943 tons .....
1858.....	8018 tons .....	540,640 .....	106,500 tons .....

This shows a steady decrease in the quantity and value of the copper produce, which is not to be accounted for by any variation in the price, but is to be attributed to the falling-off in the quantities produced by several important mines. But this copper decrease is compensated for by an increase in the tin produce, which in the present year may be expected

to exceed in value that of the copper,—a state of things which has not occurred for many years in West Cornwall. The heavy falling-off in the value of the tin produced in 1858, compared with 1857, amounting to nearly 100,000*l.*, is not due, as will be seen by the table, to a decreased produce by the mines, but to a fall in the price of the metal. The value of tin has now recovered, and its present price must stimulate the mines to a largely increased produce. The prospects of tin mining have never been so promising within the present generation.

The lead produce is steadily decreasing, as will be seen by the comparative produce of the last three years:—

	LEAD.	SILVER.
1856.....	3181 tons .....	106,005 ozs.
1857.....	2710 tons .....	72,351 ozs.
1858.....	2171 tons .....	65,508 ozs.

Among the miscellaneous metalliferous produce, the following are the only ones of any importance:—Iron pyrites, about 10,000 tons, worth 10,000*l.*; blende, 1200 tons, worth about 4000*l.*; silver, principally from North Dolcoath, value about 1500*l.*; arsenic, 400 tons, producing about 750*l.* The quantity of iron raised in West Cornwall is comparatively small.

THE CHARLESTOWN AND THE CUDDRA MINES.

In the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 19 we recorded the suspension of the mines worked by the South Cuddra Copper Mining Company, the cause of the suspension being the want of immediate success on the Regent lode, and the inability of the adventurers, owing to then existing circumstances, to work the north part of the mine, and thus provide themselves with funds to make further explorations. Owing to the position of the Cuddra with respect to the Charlestown Mine, the adventurers in the former were unable to drain their mine without pumping much of the water with which the Charlestown Mine was then inundated, whereby a largely increased expenditure would have resulted. It was consequently deemed advisable to suspend all operations until the contemplated working of the Charlestown Mine should have been so far proceeded with that each mine should pump its own water. This point has now been reached, the principal proprietor in the Charlestown Mine having advised us that they have erected a 70-in. cylinder engine, have forked the water to the 50 ft. level, and are drawing from three shafts—the prospects being such that they have no hesitation in asserting that they will have ore at market within a very short time. Before the inundation of the mine, tin ore of the value of a quarter of a million was sold, and from the three or four mines of which the Cuddra is one the ore sales have reached nearly 2,000,000*l.*

The Charlestown Mine is at present in the hands of an influential private company, of less than half a dozen members, but the Cuddra is to be worked by a newly constituted cost-book partnership, the principal members of which are shareholders in the old South Cuddra Company, and as the north part of the Cuddra sett was known to be rich, it is fairly brought forward as an eligible chance for investment. In his report prepared for the meeting, Capt. S. Truett stated that "the north part should, if possible, be retained by the company, as that will be valuable when the old Charlestown Mine is drained, which is in anticipation," and now that other practical mine agents have had an opportunity of judging of the value of the lodes, his opinion is more than confirmed. To ensure the shares being readily subscribed for, it should be sufficient to state that the Cornwall Railway passes through the sett; that the leases have been obtained upon the most favourable terms, and that the necessary exploratory work has already been done—the locality of the sett should do the rest.

**MINING ENTERPRISE, AND ITS PREGNANT CONSEQUENCES.**—In the more bleak and barren districts of the south and west of county Donegal, the poor are subject to great privations and wretchedness for the want of adequate employment. We have, however, seen that Nature has beneficently stored the subterranean recesses of those regions with the elements of prosperity she has so scantily scattered over the surface of the hills, and they wait only the due application of capital, skill, and industry to render them the copious sources, not only of relief and comfort to the needy, but of profit and progress to the surrounding community. Instances without number might be cited to show that where mines have been opened and worked to any extent, a very manifest improvement is shortly observable in the general appearances and domestic habits of the neighbourhood. The labourer, mechanic, and tradesman alike participate in the substantial benefits emanating from their presence. The poor-rates become lessened, consumption is increased, and the farmer himself, duly reaping the results, is stimulated to a more effective system of culture, to the ultimate enhancement of the value of the land and the interests of his landlord. In many cases villages, and even thriving and populous towns, have sprung into existence, solely from the development of the mineral resources of localities which previously were characterised only by their desolateness and sterility—the curse of the native, and worthless to the nation. The paramount position, power, and prosperity of Britain is mainly owing to the vastness and available value of her mineral treasures; and obviously her domestic interests can hardly be more effectively served than by the discovery and due development of these grand elements of success and progress, in every corner of the kingdom in which they may, in any sufficient shape or character, be found to exist. It is then assuredly a wise policy, not only of the State, but of the proprietors of mineral lands, to give due encouragement to mining enterprise, and every reasonable facility to the efforts of the adventurer. A spirit of liberality and fairness is, perhaps, more especially desirable in the Irish landlord, for by its adoption he best consults his own individual interests; and more, he very effectively serves those of his compatriots, in thus rendering the first essential towards the spirited development and useful diffusion of the boundless mineral resources of his own native isle.

**THE STEEL TRADE.**—Each week additional proofs are given that both steel consumers and the public fully appreciate the importance of Mr. Bessemer's inventions; and there now appears to be every prospect of the Bessemer steel becoming the greatest favourite in the market. A few weeks since we recorded the favourable opinion given in their report by the officers entrusted with the War Department Experiments upon Iron, and we learn from good authority that further experiments at Woolwich have more than confirmed the statement already published. It is, we think, probable that one of the greatest difficulties which Mr. Bessemer has to contend with in getting his steel immediately introduced arises from the appearance being different, and in many instances opposite, to that of similar metal manufactured by other processes. Thus, it is usually considered that iron without the appearance of fibre cannot be tough, yet a bar of the Bessemer metal, manufactured from ordinary English coke iron, and presenting such a grain that an experienced ironmaster had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be "frightfully cold-short," was so tough that a 3-in. square bar could be doubled together without showing a flaw on the outer side, which was reduced by the strain to 2½ in. in width. It is, therefore, evident that the Bessemer metal is entitled to the good opinion of steel and iron consumers, even upon this evidence of its value alone; and recent trials at Woolwich have brought forward another fact of vast importance to consumers—the amount of forging required is insignificant as compared with other metal; if a 3-in. ingot be forged down to 2½ in. it will bear twice the tension strain (the unforged ingot being equal to best iron of other makes), and by further reducing it to 2 in. the maximum is attained, and additional forging appears to have no effect upon it. When manufactured into boiler-plates, the Bessemer metal throws best Low Moor altogether into the shade, a section of ¼ in. Bessemer plate 1 in. wide bearing a greater strain than ¾ in. Low Moor 1½ in. wide, and a less strain than ¾ in. Low Moor 1½ wide, whilst the Bessemer plate is so tough that it may be doubled together and hammered close without showing a flaw. The new metal is now fairly in the market, and large quantities are already supplied weekly, the prices being—Best tilted tool steel, ½ in. and upwards, in square, round, oval, octagon, and flat bars, 44s. per cwt.; ½ ditto, 46s.; 5-16ths ditto, 54s.; ¼ ditto, 60s.; and 3-16ths ditto, 75s. Direct cast-steel bars, 1½ in., 25s.; above 1½ in., 27s.; ½ in., 28s.; ¾ in., 30s.; 5-16th in., 32s.; and ¼ in., 37s. The extras are on octagon 2s., and on round and oval 3s. per cwt. for 1 in. and smaller sizes of direct cast-steel. Cast-steel boiler plates, up to 3 cwt., 25s.; sheets, 8 to 14 wire gauge, 25s.; piston-rods, shafting, &c., 25s.; and ingots, 56 lbs. to 20 cwt., 20s. per cwt.

**THE IRON TRADE IN FRANCE.**—The Minister of Commerce has recently decided, at the request of the ironmasters, that the founders and manufacturers shall send in a description of the kinds of steel which they require for their works, and to be admitted under the temporary order for importation from abroad: it is supposed that some activity will be given shortly to the demand for English and other manufactures. They are to furnish the Minister with a statement of the kinds, dimensions, and quantities required, and with such other information as will prove beyond question the application which is to be made of the imported material. They are even asked to furnish drawings of the complete machines, or parts of the machines, for which the steel is required, to

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

OCT. 26.—I am glad to perceive by a paragraph in last week's *Journal* that a new Mining Exchange is about being formed, and I sincerely trust that the same elements of strife which caused the downfall of the former association will be carefully excluded, and that the management will be carried out in such a way as to engender confidence on the part of the public, and, consequently, promote stability. That a Mining Exchange can exist, and one properly managed, too, it would be a slur on the entire mining community to deny, and it is manifest that the number of members is sufficiently great to give plenty of business to a separate Exchange. In the commencement, however, it has been suggested that an official list, published in connection with that of the Stock Exchange, and under the direction of its committee, would greatly enhance its usefulness for some time to come, particularly as many of the Mining Exchange members will, doubtless, be also connected with the Room. Whatever arrangement is come to, may the establishment of the new Mining Exchange be prosperous, and lead to the extension of legitimate business.

The Castletown Mining Company has been so well introduced through the medium of a *Leader* in the last *Journal*, that much further allusion is not necessary. I may, however, notice some of the leading features of the new company, as set forth in the prospectus, and the agents' reports. As far as the prospectus is concerned, the directory appears to be highly respectable, as also all those connected with the company in other capacities, as bankers, brokers, and solicitors. The mines are situated in the county Cork, four miles south of Skibbereen, and are in a clay-slate formation. The grant extends over 1800 acres. The number of the lodes already discovered is 12; and some of these have been worked on. On the Great North Mine lode a whim-shaft has been sunk 40 fms., and an adit level driven 108 fms. on the course of the lode. A 10 ft. level has been driven 100 fms., and a 20 ft. level 25 fms. From these levels it is stated that 1200 tons of ore have been raised, and are now lying at surface. Of the property generally the report from Captain Matthew Francis and Captain Thomas Kitto, to which I shall refer, are highly favourable. For the property it is proposed to give 8250 shares and 750*l.* in money, out of which the promoters are to be compensated. It is stated that a new lease will be obtained for 21 years, at 1-18th royalty, and the entire capital is fixed at 27,000*l.*; the whole amount, however, will not be required, as the report of Captain M. Francis goes on to say that "After the erection of suitable machinery and crushing power a profit of 600*l.* per month may be easily made in the present state of the mine." He also adds that this rate of profit may be relied on for a long period; he states, however, that heavy machinery will be required for crushing, as although the ore stuff is of rich quality, and high percentage, it will require to be reduced to a fine powder for the purposes of separation. He states that the great lode at present is very large, and yields about 20 tons of ore stuff to a lineal fathom. Captain Kitto, in his report, fully bears out Captain Francis in his anticipations, while the head agent at the mines, Captain W. Giles, describes the property as one of the finest speculations he ever saw. The prospectus concludes by stating that a sub-committee will be formed from the directory to superintend the working of the mines.

The Connoree Mining Company is still getting a good deal of fresh adhesion, and within the last week I understand that a considerable number of shares has been taken up by those likely to be well informed as to the prospects. This shows the confidence engendered by the formation of a Dublin directory, and those interested in the success of the Castletown Company would do well to seriously consider the adoption of a like course. Mining shares have been very little dealt in here during the week, and in value no change of importance from the prices last given can be reported.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

OCT. 27.—During the past week some few fresh orders have been received, chiefly from the Continent, and the result is that at the principal works an increased degree of activity is observable. For a long time past the Russian demand for iron has been on an extensive scale; the agents in this county have had their hands quite full, and the firms to whom commissions have been entrusted have found all the resources at their disposal called into requisition. There seems no probability that this enquiry will decrease for some time to come; on the other hand, it is probable that the large works in connection with railways, iron ship-building, &c., now being carried out in Russia, will lead to a still larger consumption of English manufactured iron than heretofore. From other parts of the Continent some valuable orders have also been received, France having contributed several this week. The market is in consequence becoming more firm, and the winter season is ushered in under circumstances which cannot, on the whole, be considered unsatisfactory.

The Coal Trade is not very active, although the three principal ports are full of ships, some of large tonnage, most of which come for cargoes of coal. In the Aberdare Valley slackness still exists to a certain extent; while in certain other of the Glamorganshire colliery districts no very large extent of business is being done. Generally, however, the complaints are not serious, and it is generally considered that in the course of a few weeks a considerable improvement must take place. The situation of affairs warrants this belief, and it is probable that ere even a fortnight has elapsed a change for the better will be perceptible.

In Monmouthshire the works are being carried on with success and spirit. The Blaenavon authorities are conducting operations in connection with the extension of the works with great energy, and it is satisfactory to find that they are encouraged so to do by the increased trade flowing in. At Blaenavon depression is, of course, occasionally experienced, but little alteration of importance has occurred within the past few months. Large quantities of iron for the Continent are as usual being made at Ebbw Vale, and all the the minor works, so far as our information extends, are tolerably well supplied with commissions.

There is still some discussion in the district with reference to the proposal for establishing a School of Mines for South Wales, although no active steps have yet been taken with a view to carry out the design. As we recently intimated, people are waiting for some one to move in the matter, when doubtless liberal support would be furnished on the part of the ironmasters and the coalowners. Meanwhile, the Bristol School continues to be of the utmost advantage, and from its classes issue men fully capable of taking up positions of trust and responsibility in collieries or iron-works. The pupils are already much indebted to our Inspector, Mr. Lionel Brough, for his services; and we trust that they may long continue to receive the benefit of them.

The only fatal accident reported this week is in the case of a collier at Merthyr, who was killed by a fall of coal.

The trade of Swansea, both foreign and coastwise, has been brisk during the past week and the New South Dock (recently opened) rapidly fills with a larger class of vessels than have been accustomed to trade at this port. Loading, we have the *Albion*, an American vessel of 1335 tons, for coal; for Hong Kong; the *Seinde*, of 1081 tons, also for coal, with several other vessels of equally large tonnage. The following are the imports for the past week, all for Messrs. H. Bath and Son:—*Helan*, 194 tons, from Valencia, with 64 tons of copper ore; *Houzeur Pauline*, 200 tons, from Algiers, with 199 tons of copper ore; *Thomas Daniel*, 291 tons, from Huasco, with 408 tons copper unwrought, 26 tons of copper ore, 1300 lbs. of sheeps' wool, &c.; *Magna Bona*, 584 tons, from Caldera, with 768 tons, copper regulus. Among the foreign exports during the week are the following:—About 1000 tons of Sguborven steam-coal (Mr. S. S. Francis, shipper); 500 tons of Calvert's ditto; 2000 tons of Wayne's ditto; 150 tons of Peggs's ditto; 500 tons of Powell's ditto; 500 tons of Bullfinch ditto; 800 tons of Forchamman ditto; 400 tons of Insole's ditto; 200 tons of Neash Abbey ditto; 300 tons of Strick's ditto; 170 tons of Benson's ditto; 300 tons of Conillard's patent fuel; 250 tons of Warlick's ditto, 2900 cwt. of unwrought copper; 69 tons of tin-plates; 10 tons of block tin; with minor cargoes of miscellaneous mineral.

At the last meeting of the Swansen Harbour Trustees, it was stated by the Chairman, Mr. S. Benson, that the colliery proprietors anticipated raising the price hitherto charged to patent fuel manufacturers for the small coal with which this useful and increasingly important article of commerce is made. We believe there is some truth in the statement; the change







MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

SWANPOOL MINE sold, on Oct. 7, 17 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. of lead ore, to Messrs. B. Mitchell and Son.

EXMOUTH MINE.—We have sold 50 tons of blende to Messrs. Vivian and Son, and 2 tons of argenteous ore to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—The great discovery in this mine is still improving, and the lode now shows nearly 3000 ft. per m.; some other parts of the mine are also improved, and the prospects most cheering. I am informed that no less than 4 tons of tin have been sampled from 1 ft. of the new discovery.

WENDON CONSOLS.—There is an improvement in the 70 ft. level at 'Bill's' in this mine.

EAST CRINIS AND SOUTH PAR UNITED MINES.—The recent stoppage of Penbreck Mine, and an intended cessation of workings by the present company in East Crinins, have suggested the propriety of the purchase of the sett and materials by the Par Consols, and the various discoveries made, and the excellent machinery on the East Crinins Mine—though in many instances almost valueless to East Crinins—render it a most valuable adjunct to Par Consols, as being on the verge of Par Consols southern boundary. The machinery alone, which has been purchased by Messrs. Trevelyan, West, and others for £5500, following nothing for the speculation itself, could not be replaced for less than 20,000, if the said mine had been allowed to stop. The grand feature of a consolidation if practicable, or the working of it as a separate mine with a portion of Par Consols is, that the lode on the south part of Par Consols is capable of being worked from East Crinins almost immediately, in addition to those already discovered in the latter mine, whereas these lodes cannot possibly be worked from Par Consols except at an enormous outlay, and after a lapse of several years.

KELLY BRAY continues to look well. The sale of copper ore, 162 tons, for September month, sold last week, leaves 3000 ft. profit. The sampling yesterday would be a similar quantity and quality for October month.

WHEAL ARTHUR is looking much better in Calstock Consols lode; shares in demand at 13s.

CROOKHAVEN AND BEREHAVEN MINES.—The Crookhaven Company, as we predicted, has been well received, and applications for shares will not be accepted after Nov. 8. Frequent allusion having been made to the Berehaven Mines, we take the opportunity of explaining that these rich mines belong to a private company, and are not the same as the progressive mines, under the same name, shown in our list.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—It is understood that Capt. Henry Richards, who has lately been appointed to the Trehill Mine, will be made agent to these valuable mines, and that the works will now proceed with increased vigour.

BULLER AND BERTHA MINES, situated in the neighbourhood of Devon Consols, is looking well; the lode in the shaft is of a magnificent description, and will certainly prove very rich in a few months more sinking. The copper is of a fine quality yellow ore, and the lode nearly perpendicular; altogether it is most favourable. This is proving Mr. Josiah Hitchens' words in earnest.

PELYN WOOD.—The geological features presented in this property are creating considerable excitement, and the discoveries made surpass all others for richness of metallic mineral, which are composed of silver, cobalt, nickel, and rich copper, black, grey, and red oxide of high percentage. According to assay, No. 1 contains 8½ per cent. of pure silver per ton of material; No. 2, 4½ per cent. of silver per ton of material; No. 3, 9½ per cent. of nickel; No. 4, 13½ per cent. of cobalt; No. 5, 40 per cent. of copper. The tribute plates are working at 4s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. in 11, and the ore ground opened in value of 3000; 100 tons of copper ore will be sampled in November, which is now in course of dressing; also, there are 10 tons of cobalt at surface, worth 3000 ft. per ton, and several tons broken underground. It is impossible to form a correct idea as to the value of the shares; the present price can be no criterion. At the next meeting the dividend will enhance the value of the property considerably, and as the liabilities for machinery are all paid, leaving upwards of 2000 ft. in hand, with the sales of copper, silver, and cobalt, at least 25 per cent. may be expected.

WEST ROSEWARKE.—An important discovery is now looked for here daily. Cross-cuts are just commenced in the 70 to the lode, and already a branch, 6 in. wide, of good ore has been cut, and another is expected to be met with in 5 or 6 ft. more, and should they unite at the lode will be the result of it. It is expected that the main lode will be cut in about 4 fathoms, and the north lode in 4 to 5 fathoms further driving.

THE CARADON DISTRICT.—With reference to the CARADON AND SLADE, in the Journal of last week it was stated that they had "26 fms." to sink to get to the north lode in the bottom of the shaft; it should have been stated as "10 fms." to sink, as they are cutting the shaft in the 30 below adit, and it is to be presumed that the 40 below adit, in this mine, from the dip of the hill, will be somewhere about the same level that the riches were cut last week in the 60 below adit in East Caradon.

WEST CARADON.—At the forthcoming meeting there will be declared a dividend of 4s., and a bonus of 1s. per share.

WEST TOLVADIES.—Some fine stones of sulphuret of copper have been received from this mine at the London offices, where they are open to the inspection of the shareholders. They were taken from the 20 and cut of the shaft, where the lode is gradually improving in quality, and there is every appearance of their being upon a large deposit of copper ore. One of the stones above alluded to weighs at least 1 cwt., and will yield a good percentage of copper.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET is opening well on the Wheal Nanny lode, and it is becoming apparent that in a few fathoms sinking the lode will form a junction, and from the fact that the part now working on being of a most promising character, and as they are cutting the shaft in the 30 below adit, and it is to be presumed that the 40 below adit, in this mine, from the dip of the hill, will be somewhere about the same level that the riches were cut last week in the 60 below adit in East Caradon.

GREAT CRINIS.—The lode at the new engine-shaft is still from 6 feet to 7 feet wide, open throughout, and still improving as the shaft is being sunk. The mines have been inspected by many of the best agents in the county, and all agree in stating that the lode is of the most promising character, and is likely to become lastingly productive. The produce of the lode has been estimated by these agents from 3 to 6 tons per fathom. The agents of the mines report it worth full 3 tons of good ore per fathom, but the inspectors report more. It is the opinion of practical men that this is the beginning of the counter part of the first great deposit of ore. A winze is being sunk 8 fms. west of the shaft, through the lode, which is 6 ft. wide, and producing ore throughout, just as the shaft is being sunk. The 8 fms. shaft is being driven, and through a lode giving indications of striking the top of a deposit of ore. The shaft is completed, and the water-wheel discharges the ore and deals with rapidly. When the 90 is reached the returns will be largely increased. The shaft is now 7 fms. below the 80; the costs are about 2500 ft. per month, and the present returns of all ores about 2000, whilst the shaft and winze are laying open large quantities of ore.

WHEAL UNITY.—The reports from this mine are very encouraging, and improvements are of daily occurrence; large quantities of ore are being laid open, and soon the samplings must materially increase. The bottom, or 65, at the flat-rod shaft, is being driven east and west through very good ground, and one of them is value at 20 ft. per fathom, the other at 15 ft. per fathom. The 36, at the engine-shaft, is also laying open some valuable ore ground. The engine-shaft is in course of sinking by a full number of hands, and in about 10 fms. sinking the lode will be intersected at the shaft, when a great improvement is looked forward to. These shares should be secured before a further rise takes place.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—The stopmen are still sinking the engine-shaft in the elvan under the deep adit level, and are proceeding very favourably, considering the hardness of the ground here; price of sinking, 32 ft. per fathom. The part of the lode in the deep adit level east from Vivian's shaft, on which we are driving, is about 36 ft. wide, composed of blende, quartz, and a little silver ore. We have been peeling the north cross-cut, and put the men to stop the back of the deep adit level. The stopes are improved in appearance since last report, and the masons are progressing rapidly with the building of the engine-house.

CHOWLEW MINE (Llanilloes).—I expected to have been able to inform you of the lode being cut in the cross-cut ere this, but the underlay of the lode is not so great as appears at surface, which I very much like to see. I saw some beautiful stuff taken from the cross-cut to-day, composed of blende, carbonate of lime, and solid lead ore. This will be a mine before long. I understand a box containing specimens of the nature of the strata is to be forwarded to London.

VIRTUOUS LADY.—Since the re-working of this mine, some important discoveries have been made by Capt. Goss, and considerable excitement has been created in the neighbourhood. The commencement was the opening on a lode of yellow copper ore, of rich quality, in the river, 20 tons of which were sold on Thursday last; and by present appearances Virtuous Lady will, as she has done before, open up a good mine, particularly on the south lode, as the ore there is all in new ground, and of richer quality than the river lode; and they are preparing a quantity of rich ore for sampling on Friday next.

THE CARADON MINES are causing great excitement: a splendid discovery having been made in East Caradon, the shares advanced from 25s. to 30s. in a month. The lode in this mine being the same as South Caradon, pass through the Great Caradon, which mine is looking well, and promising to make a valuable property in depth. They are sinking to the 30 ft. level, which will be reached in about three months, at which point two lodes are expected to form a junction, and a deposit of ore to be found. The engine works well, and the mine is under good management, and deserving of public attention.

CARVATH.—The lode in the 60 is very rich for tin, and the lode in the winze is also very good. The east mine is looking well, and there is every prospect of this part of the property becoming very valuable, as the lode is producing excellent work for tin, and the ground is favourable for sinking and driving.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The monthly meeting of the committee of the association was held on Tuesday at the rooms of the association, presented his report, which the following are extracts from:—"We have now under inspection 575 mills and other works, and 1014 boilers, being an increase since Sept. 25, of 1 mill and 8 boilers. We have made 221 visits, and examined 664 boilers and 521 engines. Of these, 5 visits have been special, 14 boilers have been specially, 24 thoroughly, and 21 internally examined. 260 diameters have been taken from 107 cylinders; of these, 10 cylinders and 20 diameters have been additional. The general defects may thus be enumerated: corrosion, 8 (1 dangerous); fracture, 3; safety-valves out of order, 22; pressure gauges, ditto, 3; water gauges, ditto, 10; feed apparatus, ditto, 8; blow-off cocks, ditto, 5; furnaces out of shape (3 dangerous); over-pressure, 1 (dangerous); 4 boilers were without clean water gauges; 6 were without blow-off cocks; 36 were without back pressure valves; 1 was without pressure gauge, and 4 had fusible plugs placed wrong and coated with scale. One safety-valve was found with the cover of the box screwed down on the weight; that loaded the valve, and so prevented its lifting at all. The remaining defects are such as are usually met with, and frequently alluded to in former reports."

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—James Butty, employed at Mr. Thomas Butty's works, Bent Grange Colliery, Oldham, was found lying in the jig box by some of his fellow-workmen, on Saturday, with his back broken: he died on Sunday morning. It is supposed that he got on a wizen to ride up the jig box, and was caught between the wizen and the roof of the mine.

The Caradon Coal Mines and Railway Company, with the approval of the Council of the Association, have fixed 1s. 6d. per share as the amount to be distributed from the profits of the first six months of the present year.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—W. B. ADAMS, Adam-street, Adelphi: Permanent way of railways.—G. K. GUYLLEN, Oxford-street: Machinery for making solid, hollow, and perforated bricks, also tiles, drain and socket pipes.—T. ALLAN, Adelphi-terrace, Westminster: Applying electricity for telegraphic purposes, and in apparatus employed therein.—F. J. DORR, Strand-street: Iron clasped bonding plates for joints and other building purposes.—J. P. and E. SCOTT, Manchester: Improved instrument for boring and drilling.—R. S. KIRKPATRICK, Brussels, Belgium: Securing the tyres of railway carriages and engine-wheels.—W. BURTOS, Cuzco, Madison, New York, U.S.: Machinery for shaping or bending thin sheets, iron, and other sheet metal.—THOMAS KNOWLES, J. KNOWLES, Manchester: A. RIGGS, Chester: Machinery or apparatus for shaping, cutting, punching, and drilling metals, which is also applicable to presses.—S. R. PARKER, Deptford: A method of, and apparatus for, revivifying oxide of iron, and other agents, for purifying gas containing metallic particles.—L. J. JEANSEN, Pontarlier, France: New system of pumps.—C. F. BERTH, Manchester: Machinery for boring and drilling.—J. L. TENTING, Paris: Construction of buffers for railway and other carriages, also applicable to other purposes where springs are employed.—J. L. TENTING, Paris: Construction of the axes of railway and other carriages.—A. WHITLOCK, Little St. Andrew-street, Upper St. Martin's-lane: Coating sheets of metal with other metals and other substances.—F. A. LORAGE, Uman, Westphalia, Prussia: Improved construction of water-wheel.—J. SKERTCHLY, Ashby-de-la-Zouch: Manufacture of mosaic and other ornamental tiles and slabs, and in apparatus connected therewith.—W. DAY, Barton Latimer, near Wellingborough: Direct-action rotary steam-engine.—T. ROTHEWELL, Manchester: Improvements applicable to warehouses and other buildings in which "well-holes" are constructed for the purposes of light and ventilation.—J. TANGYE, Birmingham: A new or improved method of actuating certain kinds of motive power engines, and in the distribution of motive power.—E. H. TAYLOR, Chester: Apparatus applicable to the permanent way of railways.—F. B. DART, Tottenham: Flexible valves.—L. H. ROTHEWELL, Paris: Steam-engines.

MINING APPARATUS.—Mr. Samuel Plimssol, Hatton-garden, proposes to substitute for the pick at present employed in mining coal a circular, or a segmental saw, centring in a saddle which traverses one, two, or more parallel rods of iron, placed horizontally for boring or undermining, and vertically for the perpendicular cuts required for straight work. For boring, he proposes to put a screw thread upon the stem of the circular saw, which is to work through a bush, fixed in an upright punch placed near the face of the coal. In separating coal from the impurities, or restorable minerals from their matrices, he proposes to obtain the motion in the water by simply turning the steam into the water below the coal or crushed ore.

CUTTING AND TEMPERING STRIPS OF METAL.—Mr. H. Fisher, Birkenhead, proposes to prevent thin strips of metal from twisting or curling during the process of cutting them from sheets by the use of rotatory cutters. This he effects by the use of rollers through which the cut metal passes.

DIED.—Suddenly, on the 9th inst., at Dudley, whilst visiting Mr. Samuel Blackwell, Thomas Hetherington Henry, F.R.S., F.C.S., &c., aged 43, member of several foreign scientific societies, an eminent analytical chemist and assayer, and contributor to this Journal, second son of the late Hon. James Henry, first English President of Denmark, and Supreme Judge of the Ionian Isles, &c. Mr. Henry was for many years superintendent at Messrs. Hanbury and Buxton's brewery: previous to which he commenced the first analyses of food, &c., which were published in the *Lancet* in 1837, and he has followed the profession of analytical chemist with great reputation since 1850, when in July last he received a sun stroke, from which his constitution never rallied, and which has now snatched him from his sorrowing family and a large circle of admiring friends, only one month after the death of his lamented brother-in-law, Prof. Arthur Henfrey.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—THE DIRECTORS are DESIROUS OF RECEIVING TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW WAREHOUSE at Poplar station. Parties desirous of tendering may inspect the drawings, and obtain statements of the quantities, at the engineer's office, Easton Station, on Thursday, November 3, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock. Tenders, addressed to the secretary at this office, to be sent in on or before Four o'clock on Wednesday, November 9.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. By order, CHAS. E. STEWART, Sec. Secretary's Office, Easton Station, October 27, 1859.

FIVE PER CENT. PREFERENCE STOCK.—THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED). Established 1841.—THE DIRECTORS of this company are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR ALLOTMENTS OF THIS STOCK, which will be inscribed on the books of the company in the names of the allottees, free of stamp duty or other charge. The dividends are payable on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, by warrants transmitted to the proprietors. They constitute a first charge on all the profits of the company, and will be paid to the shareholders from the day the stock is paid for. The preference stock in this company will carry any arrears of dividend that may at any time arise, and such arrears will be paid prior to payment of any dividend on the ordinary stock. The present paid-up capital of the company is £200,000. The dividends paid since the commencement have averaged 10 per cent. per annum, and the present amount of the reserve fund is £18,596 10s. Further particulars, and forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the company, 24, Gresham-street, E.C. By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec. No. 24, Gresham-street, London, E.C., October 24, 1859.

WANTED BY THE ADVERTISER, who has had 21 years' experience in the iron trades of South Wales and England, AN APPOINTMENT at home or abroad. Has had the general management of an ironworks company (under the Limited Liability Act), and with which are connected retail shops, fitting shops, and foundry, for the last 18 months, and for several years managed a department in one of the largest contractors and engineering establishments in England. Is a competent book-keeper, accountant, and correspondent, and can give security for £1000. References and testimonials over 20 years.—Address, "Alpha," Post-office, Ulverston.

OLD WHEAL CREBOR MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or DEMAND against the shareholders in this company (say for supplies to the mine previous to the 20th April, 1859), are HEREBY REQUIRED, within one month from the date hereof, to FURNISH me with an ACCOUNT thereof in writing, in order that the same may be investigated, and if correct, paid; and the shareholders shall be themselves liable for any claim or demand whatsoever after the expiration of the above period of one month. By order, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, October 25, 1859.

WICKLOW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The stated HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD at the offices, No. 10, Leinster Chambers, 43, Dame-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock. N.B.—The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 10th day of November next, both days inclusive.—Dublin, October 25, 1859.

EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the East Kongsberg Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices, 55, Moorgate-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in pursuance of clauses 33, 41, and 44 of the Articles of Association of this company, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions of the company passed at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on the 10th day of October last. GEORGE SEARBY, Sec. 55, Moorgate-street, E.C., October 28, 1859.

BOHEMIAN COAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bohemian Coal Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices, No. 1, New Broad-street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November next, at One o'clock precisely, to receive the accounts, and a report from the directors of the proceedings of the past year. At this meeting two directors—viz., Dr. Beattie and Mr. Clement—will go out of office in accordance with the Articles of Association, and being eligible for re-election will offer themselves accordingly.—London, October 28, 1859.

THE STANDARD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Limiting the liability under the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM." BANKERS.—Sir John William Lubbock, Bart., Foster and Co., London; Devon and Cornwall, Liskeard, Cornwall. CONSULTING AGENT.—Capt. Wm. Taylor, of West Caradon. RESIDENT AGENT.—Capt. Wm. Bettle, of Craddock Moor. FURBER.—Mr. E. A. Crouch, Liskeard, of Craddock Moor and Wheal Ludcott. SECRETARY.—Mr. Thomas Fuller. OFFICES.—51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

This valuable property is situated in the parish of St. Ivo, Cornwall, and is surrounded by the rich silver-lead mines, Wheal Mary Ann, Trevelyan, Herodasol, Ludcott, and Wheal Wrey; also the copper mines, West and South Caradon, Craddock Moor, Mark Valley, Phoenix, and other rich and profitable dividend-paying mines. Upwards of £4000 have been beneficially expended in the development of this mine; an engine-shaft is sunk 30 fms. below the adit, and levels extended on the course of the lode, which are proved to be rich in silver-lead ore. The necessary buildings are erected, and a powerful water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, and crusher of sufficient power to crush 100 tons per month, complete. The adjoining land to the north has been contested for by many persons, including the former proprietors in this mine, and has at length been granted by Lord Ashburton upon favourable terms. It is seldom that such an opportunity is presented of investing a small amount of money to gain a prize in this particular class of security, there being so much work done in it, and a very little additional outlay to reap the full advantage of time occupied in proving the mine and cost incurred, amounting to several thousands of pounds. Application for shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. THOMAS FULLER, 51, Threadneedle-street, London; or to Mr. E. A. CROUCH, the purser, Liskeard, Cornwall; but no application will be received unless accompanied by the deposit of 5s. per share, when a certificate will be issued accordingly. The committee will be chosen at the first general meeting.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. TO THE SECRETARY.—Sir: I request you will allot me shares in the Standard Silver-Lead Mining Company, and I herewith enclose you 5s. per share deposit upon such shares, and I hereby agree to pay the calls, as may be required in accordance with the constitution of the company. Christian name in full..... Dated this day of 1859. Address.....

THE STANDARD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY, the 10th day of November ensuing. By order, T. FULLER, Sec.

under which there is a good lode in the 3d level. In the 4d level, west of Honora's cross-cut, the lode is of a promising appearance; value ½ ton in a fathom.—East of Taylor's engine-shaft: In the 4th level, east of Henderson's shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom, chiefly composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. We expect to intersect the north part of the lode in the 3d level, and to communicate with the lode in the 2d level. The 2d level, east of Carro's shaft, is as far east as San Jacinto shaft, which is sunk to the 1st level, where the lode is shown 11 yards north by a cross-course, east of which a winze is sunk on the lode, so we propose directing the 2d level straight from its present point to take the lode under the said winze.—Shafts and Winzes: Adit's shaft is sinking on a lode worth 1 ton per fathom, which is split into several small branches. In Lowlands' shaft, the branches are small; worth together ½ ton per fathom. We are cutting back the western end of the shaft above the 2d level to make room for the shaft. The lode in Honora's winze is compact and regular, and of a promising appearance; worth 1½ ton per fathom. Honora's winze will soon be down to the required depth for the 3d level, when we shall put the men to drive towards the cross-cut.—Low Salido: The 4th level, west of Nunez winze, is being lengthened on a wide and open lode; worth 1 ton per fathom, composed of quartz, calcareous spar, and lead ore. In the 4th level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom; it is compact, and the end is favourable for driving. The 3d level, west of Alvin's winze, is completely through the elvan-course, and will soon reach the perpendicular of where the lode is seen in the 1st level. The 3d level, east of Colodan's shaft, is suspended while the men open the south side of the level on the branch, which in all probability will form the main part of the lode. The lode in the 2d level, east of Modana's winze, is worth 3 tons per fathom; it is all the width of the end, and very throughout, opening splendid tribute ground. In 2d level, west of San Pablo's shaft, the lode is compact and regular, chiefly composed of quartz and lead ore, worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 2d level east the lode is chiefly composed of quartz. We beg to state that we are uncovering an excellent and productive lode in the bottom of this level; but as it does not reach above the bottom, we cannot report the end as being of any value.—Shafts and Winzes: The lode in Honora's engine-shaft is worth 3 tons per fathom. This shaft is still going down in a beautiful lode, chiefly composed of lead and carbonate of lime, also good lumps of carbonate of lead embedded in decomposed granite. In clearing the San Pablo shaft the native, though slow, are doing the work pretty well. The lode is greatly improved in Honora's winze; now worth 3 tons per fathom. It will be communicated with the 4th level in a few days. The surface and other operations are without interruption.

LESTIANIAN MINING COMPANY.—T. Chegwini, Oct. 15: Palhal Mine.—Palhal's Lode: The lode in Taylor's diagonal engine-shaft, sinking below the 38, has been taken down, and found to be 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz. The lode in the rise for the same shaft, above the 18, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 2d, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 38, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz. The lode in River shaft, sinking below the 38, is small, and without ore to value, the ground being very stony. The lode in the 38, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and blende. The lode in the 18 ft. level, east of River shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore, mixed with the country. The lode in the 8, driving east of the same shaft, is 8 in. wide, composed of blende and quartz, with stones of blende. The lode in Jose's winze, sinking below the adit level, east of Pinto's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and ore, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in Claudia's winze, sinking below the 28, near the slide lode, is 1 ft. wide, worth 4 tons per fathom, for the length of the winze (10 ft.). The lode in the 38 ft. No. 1, in the back of the 28, west of Fontoura's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 2, in the bottom of the 18, west of Souza's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 3, in the back of the 38, west of Ferreira's winze, is worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 4, in the back of the 38, west of the slopes No. 3, is worth 2 tons per fathom.—Mill Lode: The lode in the junction rise above the 38 is 9 in. wide, composed of blende. The lode in the junction winze, sinking below the 18, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the slopes in the back of the 18, east of Dea's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the slopes west of Dea's winze is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom.—Canter Lode: The lode in the 38, driving south-west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of blende and quartz, with stones of ore. The lode in the 18, west of the Mill lode, is 9 in. wide, composed of blende and quartz. The lode in the 28, south-west of Basto's lode, is 1 ft. wide, composed of blende and quartz.—House Lode: The lode in the 20, driving west of Oak shaft, is small and poor.—Oak Engine-shaft: At this shaft the men are cutting a pit at the 30, where the ground is rather hard. The ground in Perez shaft, sinking below the surface, is rather harder than it has been. The ground in the 50 cross-cut, driving north of Taylor's engine-shaft, is without alteration to notice, but the men are making fair progress.—Carvalho: The lode in the adit level, driving west of the river Calina, is about 7 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead and stones of blende.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN MINING COMPANY.—Herbert Williams, Harry-Hill Copper Mines, Leeds, Magnetic, Canada East, Oct. 6: Hall and Campbell's Lode: In my drives on both these lodes from the cross-cut we found them to be very irregular and much disturbed, at times presenting a face of lode for a few feet worth about 60 ft. per fathom, then the same would run to a thickness not greater than that of a pipe stem. On Campbell's lode south we drove a distance of 4 fms. 1 ft. 10 in. and north on same 1 ft. 2 ft. 8 in., the former yielding about 2 tons of good quality ore, whilst the latter yielded nothing. The former opened out not less than 20 fms. of bluffs fringing during the winter, and which I am of opinion, from our surface operations on the same during the month, will yield a fair amount of ore. On Hall's lode we drove 1 ft. 3 in., the same being similar in character to Campbell's lode, very unsettled. This has yielded about 1 ton good quality ore, and leaves a tolerably fair lode along the back of the level for stopping during the winter. We also driving the month uncovered Campbell's lode for a distance of about 20 fms. on surface, and obtained a fine deposit of ore, as per following estimate:—Rough dredge, composed of green carbonate, with a little sulphuret, 25 tons, 6 per cent.; rough carbonate, hand picked, 4 tons, 25 per cent.; best pit, hand picked, 2½ tons, 40 per cent. We are still proceeding with this work, and should the weather hold out I trust we shall not fall much short of a small result for the present month in continuing this surface exploration.—Kent's shaft, on Hall's Lode: This is the new shaft authorised by the board, and was sunk during the present month 2 fms. 7 in. I have re-cut the drive on Hall's lode at 14 ft. per fathom, and Campbell's lode at the same price, but a reduction of 3 ft. per fathom, and the result is that the lode is as compared with the prices paid for last month.—Finnon's Shaft: We drove out an interstratified bed at 15 fms. in shaft 6 fms. 2 ft. 10 in. inches, yielding about 6 tons of ore, estimated at 10 per cent. The bed is apparently thinning out eastward; I have, therefore, commenced driving west towards Grass shaft No. 2, as this bed may possibly be of the same and the same, and is very likely to increase in thickness as we go down the hill, viewing it as such, this drive I have set at 11 ft. per fathom, the haulage of stuff being done by ourselves. This at present does not pay east, but the probability of its improving westward justifies my making a further trial here.—Brook Lode shaft: We stopped at 14 fms. 4 in. during the month, 4 fms., and overland, a rich of shaft 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., yielding a pile of ore estimated by our dresser at 12 tons of 10 per cent. Merion's Adit: The communication with Grass shaft No. 1 has been completed, and the tramroad laid in nearly to the end. I have re-set for the month to drive towards Grass shaft No. 2, at 12 ft. per fathom.—Grass Shaft No. 2: We drove an interstratified bed of lode 1 ft. 2 ft. 8 in., yielding a pile of ore estimated by our dresser at 6 tons of 10 per cent. The ground seems hard and the bed increasing in thickness. I have re-set it for this month, at 14 ft. per fathom, the haulage being done by ourselves.—Dressing: I sampled about 20 tons of ore, estimated average 25 per cent. Had the weather been moderately fair we could have got nearly another 10 tons. I am pushing all I can forward for shipment, and, by the authority of Mr. Campbell, I have raised the rate to the railway to 2s. 6d. per cwt. since the 1st inst., on account of bad state of roads, and the fact that the contractors could get no aid at the 2s. 3d.—Farming: On the 26th ad. I addressed you on this head. I trust to get the whole of your crops under cover this week, after which I will set estimates made of quantities and value, and advise you accordingly.—Roads: I am glad that you have directed the local board's attention to this. I purpose on my next visit to Quebec running up to Melbourn station, so as to make arrangements for bringing the ore that way during the winter. I will also confer with Mr. Porter on the railway rates, and endeavour to obtain some reduction from the present rates. I trust to have the pleasure of a visit from Dr. Douglas and his son on Monday next, and I do hope that some member of the home board will arrive here before the end of the month.

GREAT BARRIER MINING COMPANY.—The directors having received advice from their solicitor in the colony of the signing of the deed sent out for the completion of the purchase of the property, have paid the interest and dividend (together 15 per cent.) declared at the last general meeting. It appears that during the twelve months since Messrs. Nimis and Rowe gave up the mine about 340 tons of copper ore (valued at about 5000 ft.) had been shipped and were ready for shipment, and which was raised from the old stopes. Sinking below the deep adit has been commenced, and other operations began for opening out new ground. The reports by each overland mail will be looked forward to with interest.

DEN MOUNTAIN.—The directors announce that the Railway Bill passed at New Zealand in 1858, for constructing a railway from the mines to the port, has, at length, just received Her Majesty's assent by the passing of the New Zealand Railway Act, 1858. According to the latest advices, dated Nelson, August 4, the manager stated that the chrome lodes would prove practically inexhaustible, and that the proposed line, by means of the railway (just authorised), be brought to port and shipped to England at a price that would leave a fair margin for profit.

DR. MUSPRATT'S DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY.

The following unsought and most gratifying letter, from an understanding, a perfect stranger, has just been forwarded to us from the College of Chemistry, Liverpool, with an intimation that Dr. Muspratt is in Malvern for the benefit of his health. It is the best recommendation to the usefulness of his unparalleled Cyclopaedia, as all those engaged in arts and manufactures, and it moreover proves most important information the Professor unknowingly extends to parties in various districts and portions of the world in each monograph which he presents monthly to his thousands of readers:—"Much obliged, Dublin, Oct. 19.—Sir: I shall feel obliged if you will inform me if you are aware of any broad bakery wherein machinery is in general use, and any particulars you will be kind enough to communicate. I take this liberty in consequence of seeing the subject noticed at length in your valuable work on Chemistry, and I dare say you will be pleased to learn that I have derived considerable and most important information from it, which I have turned to excellent account. I speak within the mark when I say that I am at present saving 70s. per week by information derived from one number of your work which you excuse this liberty, To Dr. Muspratt. I remain your obedient servant, J. M. S. The above must be exceedingly gratifying to Dr. Muspratt, and we share in the gratification, being one of his earliest admirers, and he one of our most valued correspondents. We hope since we last noticed this admirable work that the publisher has seen fit to increase Dr. Muspratt's remuneration. The general impression is that the doctor, like most professional men who do not stop to drive hard business transactions, sold the copyright for a few hundred pounds, and that from the enormous sale of the book, for one sees it everywhere, the publisher must have reaped thousands. The German edition is, we find, having a very rapid sale, and the journals and magazines there are lavish in their praises."

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Papers to be read Nov. 2:—1. On the Passage from the Upper Silurian into the Old Red Sandstone at Ladbroke, Herefordshire: by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S.—2. On the Coal Formation at Auckland, New Zealand: by Henry Weir, Esq.—3. On the Geology of Vancouver's Island: by W. Hauserman.

HUTTON MINES MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—On Monday, Mr. J. W. Pease, president of the society, favoured the members and friends with a lecture on the Life and Times of John Hutton,—Mr. D. R. Baker, of Gulesburg, in the chair. The composition of the lecture was elegant, and the delivery of some passages showed how deeply the lecturer sympathised with the man whose life of self-sacrificing patriotism he was relating. The lecture was well attended, and called forth the repeated plaudits of a highly respectable audience. This lecture is the first of the winter series, which will embrace several on historical, chemical, botanical, and geologic subjects.



**THE MAUDLIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

In 2454 shares (new issue) of £1 each.  
 COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.  
 CHARLES KEMP DYER, Esq., Liverpool.  
 ROBERT MCCONNELL, Esq., Liverpool.  
 (A third gentleman to be elected at the general meeting of shareholders.)  
 MANAGER AT THE MINES.—Capt. W. Tregay, of Louth.  
 SECRETARY.—Mr. Samuel Carden, 3, Old Broad-street, London.  
 The above mines adjoin the Royal Household Mines, in Llanfyllter, Cornwall, and are held by deed from the Royal Duchy for 20 years, from May 7, 1832, at the moderate dues of 1-20th. The present proprietors have expended £15,000, and the engine-shaft has been sunk 68 fms., levels driven, and other workings, as detailed weekly in the *Mining Journal*. The lease, plans, reports, and specimens of ore, may be seen at No. 3, Old Broad-street. A portion only of the above number of shares may be had on application to the committee, manager, or secretary, by early application.

**THE CASTLETOWN NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Capital £27,000, in 27,000 shares of £1 each.  
 As per share to be paid on application, 5s. on allotment, and the remainder as may be required by the directors, in at least two instalments.  
 DIRECTORS.  
 Capt. LEICESTER VERNON, R.E., M.P., Arlington House, Berks, Chairman.  
 JOHN DAVID BARRY, Esq., Thurlow-square, Director of the Paris and Orleans group of Railways.  
 JOHN HAMILTON CLEMENT, Esq., F.G.S., Gloucester-terrace, Kensington.  
 HENRY O'MALLEY, Esq., Downside, Epsom, and Kilbury, Ireland.  
 LAWRENCE LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Villa, Dalston.  
 MORRY DAWSON, Esq., Marylebone, Skibbereen.  
 THOMAS B. COSTELLA, Esq., Park-place, Paddington.  
 (With power to add to their number.)  
 MANAGERS.  
 Messrs. Masterman and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.  
 Messrs. Farquhar and Co., St. James's-street.  
 The Provincial Bank of Ireland; branches in Dublin and Skibbereen.  
 BROKERS.  
 London.—Messrs. Lind and Bickel, 3, Bank Chambers, Lombury.  
 Messrs. Bruce and Symes; Messrs. Byles, Low, and Pym; Edward Fox, Esq., Government stockbroker, 51, Dame-street.  
 Manchester.—Messrs. Shore and Kirk.  
 Leeds.—Messrs. A. Fenrich and Co.  
 Liverpool.—Messrs. S. R. and R. Healey.  
 Glasgow.—S. M. Penney, Esq.  
 SOUTHERN.—Messrs. Bischoff, Cox, and Bompas, 19, Coleman-street; T. McCarthy Downing, Esq., Skibbereen.  
 ADDITIONS.—To be elected annually by the shareholders.  
 SECRETARY.—Mr. G. F. Green.  
 OFFICES.—4½, WARFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET.

These valuable mines are situated in the metalliferous district of the south-west of Ireland. The grant extends over 1500 acres, of which this company has a lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues. Two distinct mines have been commenced, a great extent of mineral ground has been opened, and 1200 tons of ore stuff are now at surface, where the arrangements are complete for carrying on operations on a large scale, with the exception of the requisite machinery. The ground is inexpensive to work, water is abundant, labour cheap, and the shipping port within three miles. To the above recommendations may be added the certainty of early dividends, an unpaid but energetic management, and strict local supervision.

Attention is invited to the prospectuses and reports, which, together with forms of application for shares, and all information, may be obtained at the company's offices, or the solicitors and different brokers, or will be forwarded, post free, on addressing the secretary.

**CROOKHAVEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.  
 Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 47, sec. 4 and 5.  
 DIRECTORS.  
 Mr. JAMES DOMBRIN, 20, Molesworth-street, Dublin.  
 Col. BUSE, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park, London.  
 ALEX. EDW. MCCLINTOCK, Esq., 58, Rutland-square West, Dublin.  
 J. G. WILSON, Esq., M.D., Baby House, Bath.  
 JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., C.E., 4, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.  
 JOHN B. BARKHEAD, Esq., Fancourt, Bathurst, County Dublin.  
 T. E. GREENHOW, Esq., 147, Fenchurch-street, London.  
 WM. ALLEN, Esq., 43, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.  
 M. B. HUNGERFORD, Esq., J.P., Ballyzard, and 7, Devonshire-place, Brighton.  
 T. W. SYMONS, Esq., J.P., Ballyzard, near Crookhaven.  
 SECRETARIES.—B. D. Kane, Esq., 79, Talbot-street, Dublin; Edward Moss, Esq., 23, Moorgate-street, London.  
 BANKERS.—London: Bank of London.—Dublin: Royal Bank of Ireland.

Messrs. Robert Pollock and Co., 1, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, London.  
 Messrs. Bruce and Symes, 37, Dame-street.  
 Edward Fox, Esq., Government stockbroker, 51, Dame-street, Dublin.  
 Arthur McMahon, Esq., 17, Westmoreland-street.  
 John Kempton Thomas, Esq., 23, Clare-street, Bristol.  
 T. E. W. Thomas, Esq., 11, Dale-street, Liverpool.  
 John Clapperton, Esq., 3, West Nile-street, Glasgow.  
 SECRETARY.—Frederick S. Hemming, Esq.

98, MOORGADE STREET, LONDON; 63, UPPER SACKVILLE ST., DUBLIN.

The Crookhaven Mines are in the same mining district as the celebrated Berehaven Mines, the richest for copper in Ireland, which have returned immense profits for many years, and are still richer in depth. The Crookhaven lodes are said to run parallel to these, and appear to have equal chances of being as rich in depth. They are most advantageously situated, bounded on the south by the Atlantic, and on the north by the large and commodious harbour of Crookhaven, which affords unequalled facilities for shipment of ore, coal, material, &c., the carriage to put on board not costing more than a few pence per ton.

The reports from some of the highest mining authorities will sufficiently prove the value of the undertaking.

Application for shares either to be made at the company's offices, or to the brokers. A deposit of 2s. 6d. to be paid on application, and 2s. 6d. per share within 30 days after allotment. Calls will afterwards not exceed 2s. 6d. at intervals of three months, and it is confidently expected that not more than one-third of the working capital will be required.

Detailed plans, with reports from Capt. Joseph BARKHEAD, of Devon Street Cannon, Capt. S. E. EVANS, of the Crookhaven Mines, Capt. TUCKER, of the Dhuirid Mine, Capt. HENRY THOMAS, of Crookhaven, FRANCIS FARAGE, mining and civil engineer, and GEORGE LAWSON, mining engineer, can be had on application to the secretary, 23, Moorgate-street, London, where samples of the copper ore can be seen.

N.B.—The company being limited, shareholders cannot, under any circumstances, be liable for more than the amount of the shares for which they subscribe.

NOTICE.—NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER NOV. 30.

**THE CUDDRA MINES, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF ST. AUSTELL, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.**

In 6000 shares; deposit, 5s. per share.—On the "COST-COIN SYSTEM."  
 PERSEUS—Mr. W. Charles.  
 OFFICES.—27, AUSTINFIELDS, LONDON, E.C.

These mines are situated in the parish of St. Austell, in the County of Cornwall, and are bounded on the west by the Charlestown Mines, which have produced tin ore of the value of £250,000; and Great Cribbins on the east, which has produced copper ore of the value of £1,400,000. This immense wealth was produced from the same lode, which is known as the "Great Cribbins lode." Cuddra, being the intermediate ground, is traversed by that large and prolific lode, which, having produced the large deposit of tin in the one mine, and the large deposit of copper in the other, would naturally convey that these mines would produce both minerals. The large lode in these mines is composed of a "tin part" and the "copper part." The mines are sunk to a depth of 96 fathoms, and have produced large quantities both of tin and copper, but were worked at a time when those metals were not much more than half the present price.

The Charlestown Mines having been in abeyance for many years is the reason the Cuddra Mines have not been worked, as they would naturally drain the former to a considerable depth, which would greatly increase the drainage charges; and as an influential company has been formed to work the Charlestown Mines, and powerful steam machinery has been set to work to accomplish that object, the Cuddra proprietors have only to drain the water from their own mines.

It is the opinion of the most experienced agents in the locality that these mines, when drained and properly laid open, will be lastingly productive. The late Capt. Puckey, for a number of years the manager of Fowey Consols and Fox Consols Mines, held the opinion that these mines will, on being worked, be proved to be of great importance. He inspected them on their being suspended, which was caused by the death of the proprietor. He stated in his report that the gossan held down to the 80 fathom level, and, in consequence of that fact, he was of opinion that a large deposit of copper would be found underneath. He stated further that in the gossan black oxide of copper had been found in sufficient quantities to pay the cost; but in the 96 the lode had changed in its character, the gossan had left it, and strong rich yellow copper ore had made its appearance, which he considered was the top of a large deposit of that ore, and stated that if he had the management he could raise 200 tons of ore per month therefrom.

Reports have been received from practical men, who worked in the mines, and who are known in their locality as respectable and well-conducted men. Their reports were obtained without any knowing what the other had stated, but the substance is the same. The advantages of joining an undertaking of this kind are apparent, when compared with such schemes generally. This sett is situated between two of the most productive mines ever opened in the locality; the main lode is very large, varying from 6 to 20 ft. in width, and has been proved to be enormously productive in both tin and copper. There are parallel lodes also, which have been proved to be productive, one of which yielded 27000 worth of tin ore. There is a new engine-shaft sunk 56 fms. deep, with an immense quantity of work done, which will save this company thousands of pounds in money, and years in the development of the works.

The Cornwall Railway passes through the sett, which is within two miles of the shipping port of Fowey.

It is intended to erect a steam-engine of about 50 h.p. diameter for pumping, and also an engine for stamping and winding. The capital to be raised as follows:—The deposit of 5s. per share to be paid on allotment, and a further deposit of 5s. per share in three months, will pay for the machinery and works up to that time, when a call of 2s. 6d. per share will be sufficient to meet the costs in each quarter, before returns can be made to equal the costs, which result is expected to be attained when the mines are drained and the levels cleared.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the leases for £750, one-half to be taken in shares, and the other to be paid in cash; a large number of the shares are already taken.

Applications for the remaining shares, and any further information, can be obtained of Mr. CHARLES, 27, Austinfields, London, E.C.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, AND SABLES.**

SALES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STATE, CITY, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, AND BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

(DUPRE, BECK, AND SABLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.)

TO IRONFOUNDERS, COAL PROPRIETORS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.  
 IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE WINDING ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINE, WROUGHT IRON BOILERS, COAL WAGONS, PUMPTREES, BRASS WORKING BARRELS, OLD BRASS, WALKER'S PATENT RIDDLES, WROUGHT IRON BAR RAILS, FISHER'S PATENT RAILS, AND OTHER EFFECTS, AT BROAD OAK COLLIERY, FAIR, NEAR ST. HELEN'S, LANCAHIRE.

**ROBERT BUTLER** respectfully announces that he has been

favoured with instructions from Messrs. Broom, coal proprietors, at St. Helen's, Lancashire, to SELL, BY AUCTION, in lots, on Wednesday, the 25th day of November, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Broad Oak Colliery, Fair, Lancashire, the whole of the extensive and very VALUABLE COLLIERY PLANT, including—

ONE CONDENSING low pressure beam bright polished PUMPING ENGINE, by Hick, of Bolton, cylinder 60 in. bore and 9 ft. stroke, with head gearings and tappet motion, on the newest improvement, all nearly new, with steam-pipe and boiler connections, cast-iron gallery stairs, palisading and hand rails, on the most modern construction with crabs and chains of lift cover, and outside gallery of pitch pine; three wagon-shaped wrought-iron boilers, 23 ft. 6 in. long by 6 ft. diameter, with man holes and covers, fire-bricks, fuel plates, burners, dampers, frames and bars.  
 ONE 15 horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, with fly-wheel, spur-wheel, and winding gearings, capable of being converted into a high-pressure engine, with feed and steam pipes, &c., complete; ONE 15 horse ditto.  
 ONE 3 horse high pressure VERTICAL ENGINE, with bed plates, steam-pipes, &c., complete, suitable for churning or a threshing machine.  
 ONE 4 horse ENGINE, with fly-wheel and wrought-iron shafts, steam pipes, &c., complete.

ONE 20 horse HORIZONTAL high pressure WINDING ENGINE, with wrought-iron shaft, fly-wheel 16 ft. diameter, with crabs and two verticals, 5 ft. stroke, with steam and exhaust pipes; by Daglish, of St. Helen's.  
 ONE 20 horse high pressure VERTICAL WINDING ENGINE, by Daglish, of St. Helen's, with wrought-iron shaft, fly-wheel 16 feet diameter, with brake and two verticals, &c.

FIVE wrought-iron, egg-ended BOILERS, 24 ft. long, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, with fire doors, frames and bars, change boxes, steam and feed pipes, safety-valves, and water gauges.  
 ONE 20 horse WINDING ENGINE, with 4 ft. stroke, stands upon foundation plate, with four columns and cast-iron, 14 ft. fly-wheel, &c.

Three of Walker's patent riddles and gearings, large quantity of steam and exhaust pipes; two wrought-iron round boilers, 16 ft. long by 5 ft. diameter, with fire doors, &c., complete; 66 yards of 13 in. cast-iron pump trees, and 81 yards of 12 inch pump trees, with 5 clack door pieces; one cast-iron pit clack, 5 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 8 in., and 6 ft. deep; 30 tons of 5 yard wrought-iron fish-bellied wagon rails, 25 tons of pit bridge wrought-iron rails; one 12 inch brass working barrel and brass ram, with glands and collar bush; two large brass clacks, large quantity of old brass work, the whole of the brass work, &c., about 3 tons; head gearings and regulators, with pulleys from 5 ft. diameter to 10 ft.; one 12 inch cast-iron pump tree, 50 yards long; one ditto 8 in., 420 yards long; one half inch winding rope, 5½ in. broad and 200 yards long; two flat ditto 400 yards long; 420 yards length of flat wire rope, 3½ inches broad and ½ in. thick (new in 1859); two oak capstans, with long beams and pulleys; about 2000 ft. of Ashlar stone, suitable for engine beds, &c.; quantity of wrought-iron sinking cages and pit fences; a large quantity of winding pulleys, from 3 to 5 ft.; wrought-iron sinking hoppers, tippers, about 5 tons cast-iron brow plates, quantity of 4 ft. furnace bars, new; 4 tons cast points and crossings, one 12 ton weighing machine, by Daglish, St. Helen's; quarter mile of wrought-iron wagon rails, 50 ft. to 10 ft. to 4 ton 10 cwt. coal wagons, with wrought-iron tyre wheels and wrought-iron axles, with boxes and springs complete; five ballast tipping wagons, five sets of 3 ft. wagon wheels, with wrought-iron tyres and axles; quantity of old wagon springs, 3 tons of old boiler plates, 20 tons wrought-iron scrap, 10 tons broken cast-iron chairs, 10 tons of whole cast-iron chairs, 3 tons of wrought-iron pins and keys, 3 tons of old bolts and nuts, four new change boxes, with brass clipples; 3 tons of old chains, 3000 yards of 5 inch pitch pine conducting rails, large quantity of 5 inch pitch pine horse trees, 10 tons of old timber, suitably banded, anvils, screw jacks, iron safe and cupboard, office desks, saws, screwing block, wood tipping stages and framing, brick moulds, two hides of leather, two grindstones, small spring cart, one broad wheeled cart, three ponies, two cart horses, hay crutch, large scales and weights; also a great quantity of wrought and cast-iron in other lots.

Broad Oak Colliery is situated within 1½ mile from the St. Helen's Railway Station, there is also a line of railway to the colliery.

The whole of the above may be viewed by applying to Mr. WM. GREENALL, the auctioneer, at Broad Oak. Descriptive catalogues of the above may be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer, Bridge-street, St. Helen's, on and after Wednesday the 25th day of October inst.

**TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND CAPITALISTS.**

CANNEL AND COAL MINES AT BLACKROD, NEAR CHORLEY, RIGBY HILL AND CHAPEL FELD COLLIERIES.

**MESSRS. LOMAX AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,**

on Friday, the 4th day of November, 1859, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Royal Hotel, in Wigan, in the County of Lancashire, before the district Registrar of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in pursuance of an ORDER made in a Cause of ATTENTION V. GASKELL AND ANOTHER, subject to such conditions of sale as will then be produced, the BENEFICIAL INTEREST during the remainder of a term of 15 years, created by indenture bearing date the 1st day of January, 1854, and in ALL THAT MINE OR SEAM OF CANNEL AND COAL lying under certain estate, known by the name of RIGBY'S, situate in Blackrod aforesaid, which said mine has been worked during the last four years, and contains 11 Cheshire acres, about 8 Cheshire acres of which still remain to be got.

And also the BENEFICIAL INTEREST for the remainder of a term of 10 years, commencing 1st of January, 1854, under take-lease or agreement for a lease from the Right Hon. Lord Kingsdown, and in the said MINE OR SEAM OF CANNEL AND COAL lying under a certain estate, called CHAPEL FELD, adjoining the above, and comprising about 15 Cheshire acres, of which 3 Cheshire acres, or thereabouts, have been got, together with the tenant's interest in the office, store-room, and shed erected on the said premises.

There is a good shaft on the Rigby's estate, about 60 yards in depth, from which the said canal and coal is being raised, and the underground workings have been judiciously laid out, and are in good condition.

A new shaft to the depth of 20 yards has also been sunk in the Chapel Field estate (at some distance from the above working shaft), and near to which a 7-horse engine and boiler have been erected.

The above collieries, which are now in full operation, are situate in the village of Blackrod, distant only one mile from the Harwich and Blackrod railway station, and 1½ from the canal at Adlington, affording easy access to all adjacent markets, and where it is well known that the mines are of a very superior quality.

The COLLIERY PLANT, which will have to be taken by the purchaser at a fair valuation, includes a 10 horse HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE and boiler, large drum and fixing, wire rope 90 yards long, and pulleys for working the incline. Steeply STEAM ENGINE 7 horse power, with boiler; 1200 yards of wrought-iron surface rails, with sleepers and rollers; large drum and wire rope, and stage, &c., complete; 24 iron road wheels, with the necessary air pipes, connecting rods, and underground train rails, and all other articles and things fixed and being in or upon the said collieries, an inventory of which will be produced at the time of sale, or prior thereto on application to Messrs. MARSHALL and EDGE, solicitors, Bolton; Mr. FRANCIS MARSHALL, solicitor, 28, Brown-street, Manchester; Mr. WILLIAM LITHERLAND, the receiver, or the auctioneers; or to the auctioneers, Acroftfield, Bolton; Mr. WILLIAM LITHERLAND, 79, St. George's-place, Bolton; the receiver, Mr. JOSEPH JACKSON, surveyor, Bolton; Mr. HENRY EATON, surveyor, Mount Zion, Tadcaster, Yorkshire; Mr. RICHARD GREENWAT, solicitor, Post-office, Bolton; Mr. FRANCIS MARSHALL, solicitor, Manchester; Mr. RICHARD GREENWAT, solicitor, Post-office, Bolton; or to Messrs. MARSHALL and EDGE, solicitors, Bolton, and 23, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

II. WILBRAHAM, District Registrar.

**CHEMICAL WORKS AND SOAPERY, CHURCH, NEAR BLACKBURN AND ACCRINGTON, LANCAHIRE.—MOORE V. HAWORTH.**

IMMENSE STOCK OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, MILL GEARING, STEAM, WATER, AND GAS PIPES, LEADS, COPPER, BRASS, AND IRON VESSELS, PANS AND UTENSILS, TOOLS, PLANT, AND MACHINERY; LUBRICANTS, WAGONS, AND EFFECTS.

**MR. WHEATLEY KIRK WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,**

pursuant to an ORDER of the COURT OF CHANCERY of the County Palatine of Lancaster made in the above Cause, dated the 4th day of May last, the following and other valuable property before Joseph Cattell, Esq., Registrar for the Preston district of the said Court of Chancery, at the said chemical works, at Church, aforesaid, on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1859, and the following days of business, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, that is to say:—

ALL THE VALUABLE PLANT, UTENSILS, AND EFFECTS, including CONDENSING, AND HIGH-PRESSURE BEAM, VERTICAL, AND HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, 22 steam boilers of various sizes and descriptions; about 150 square, circular, and oblong, of STEAM ENGINES, of various dimensions and sizes; 41 wooden boilers, receivers, &c., various; 7 large vertical chambers, with their stacks, flues, &c., averaging about 90 ft. long by 18 ft. wide by 10 ft. high; 12 excellent cast-iron soda crystal casks, from 8 ft. to 9 ft. diameter; 22 furnaces, built of fire-bricks, and strongly bound with wrought and cast-iron, &c.; 5 enclosed steam cylinders, strongly bound with iron, for chlorine gas; 6 rectifying furnaces, fitted with 12 pans each, and glass retorts; 2 nitric acid stills, with jars, &c.; 27 stone cylinders, bound with iron; 52 oblong, square, and round wooden vats, very strong, and of various sizes, with ironwork, &c.; 8 blanching ponder chambers, judiciously built nearly new; 2 chipping mills for dry-wood, &c.; all the pans, furnaces, &c., in the tin salt department; 3 large stone condensers, bound with iron, with their stacks, &c.; 4 grinding mills for mortar, dyes, or chemicals, some of them with stone bowls, bound with iron, and others with solid iron bowls, with strong stationary or revolving pans, ponderous gearing, &c.; copper and brass pans, pumps, &c., of various sizes and descriptions; all the boiling down, steam, and other pans. Vessels, utensils, &c., in the soapery. The whole of the valuable contents and scientific apparatus of the laboratory. Also, the TOOLS, PLANT, AND UTENSILS in the mechanics, smiths, plumbers, masons, and carpenters' shops. All the new bar, rod, and hoop iron, together with the contents of the store room, &c. The whole of the valuable and extensive mill gearing, steam, water, and gas pipes throughout the premises; large cart or wagon weighing machines, various other descriptions of weighing machines, scales, weights, &c.; 14 broad and narrow wheeled cart carts; 2 alkaline carts, the barrels of wrought-iron; four-wheeled stone lorry, with 9 in. wrought-iron wheels, wrought-iron trolleys, barrows, &c.; nearly 40 tons of leaden pipes of various dimensions, and a great number of iron and brass cocks, joints, &c. All the valuable counting-house fittings and appurtenances, including safes, desks, cupboards, &c. Also, all the stock in trade, drags, chemicals, &c.

Further particulars, with the order of the day's sale, appear in catalogues, which can be had by applying to the auctioneers at his office, 4, Kirkgate, Leeds, or Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; Mr. WILLIAM DEWHURST, lead agent, Accrington; Mr. STANFORD, solicitor, Accrington; Messrs. WYDER, solicitors, Preston; Mr. HEALD, solicitor, Manchester; Mr. PAUL CATTALL, solicitor, Preston; Messrs. HALL and BALDWIN, solicitors, Githere; Messrs. BICKERSTAFF and MYERS, solicitors, Preston; or Messrs. H. and W. ASCROFT, solicitors, Preston; or free by post on receipt of four shillings.

**ON SALE, the following TOOLS, which are quite new, and of**

first-class workmanship, viz.—3½ in. ½ in., and ¾ in. pitch and shearing machines; a 1½ in. double ditto; 7 in. 1 in. cutting lathe, with 7 ft. 9 in., and 10 ft. beds; a 9 in. side lathe (strong), with 9 ft. bed; a 10½ in. ditto, with 16 ft. bed; a 10 in. ditto, with 14 ft. bed and cap; and a 15 in. ditto, with 20 ft. bed.—For prices, &c. address Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, Mills, Works, Engineering, and General Agent, Auctioneer and Valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Model-rater.

**ON SALE, TWO HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM**

ENGINES, 16 in. cylinder, with double friction and pumping gearing attached. Also, ONE HIGH PRESSURE 3 horse PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, and ONE LARGE MORTAR MILL.—Apply, Messrs. DUCKETT and STRAD, Addingham, Leeds.

**WHEAL GLYNN.**

**MR. C. E. PEARSE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,** at the mine, near Bodmin, on Thursday, the 2d of November, at Eleven o'clock A.M., the MACHINERY AND MATERIALS of this sett, comprising a 30 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, with boiler about 10 tons, capstan and shears, capstan rope, plunger pump, iron balance and angle hob, &c.—Particulars may be obtained of the auctioneer, Mr. C. E. PEARSE, Bodmin, Cornwall; or of the purchaser, Mr. D. G. GOATLEY, 31, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

**VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY IN THE FOREST OF DEAN AND SOUTH WALES COAL FIELDS.**

**MR. LEIFCHILD** is instructed by the proprietors to submit FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, very shortly, unless previously disposed of by private contract, an IMPORTANT COLLIERY in the FOREST OF DEAN, with the VALUABLE PLANT and MACHINERY, now in full working order, and connected by a short branch with the Severn and Wye Railway.

Also, a VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY near SWANSEA, with the capital PLANT, MACHINERY, WAGONS, &c., now in daily working. This fine property, which only requires increased working to become a first-class mineral concern, is connected by a short branch line with the South Wales Railway and the various shipping ports in that locality.

Mr. Leifchild can confidently recommend both these collieries as being worthy the best attention of the mining public, and he is prepared to treat for the sale of them by private contract, on favourable terms.—22, Moorgate-street, October, 1859.

**FOYCA, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.**

**FOR SALE, BY AUCTION,** of which due notice will be given, the FREE-SIMPLE AND THE MINERAL AND OTHER ROYALTIES OF THE TOWN, LANDS OF KNOCKANODE AND RAHEENAVINE, containing about 400 imperial acres. This property is situate at the Meeting of the Waters, extending in frontage to the valley from above the Meetings Bridge to below the weir of Mr. Michael Williams's mines. The weekly market for the miners is held on the property, the northern extremity of which is admirably situated for villa building enterprise, and the southern for the general trade of this rising mineral district. It is within a quarter of a mile of the intended railway station.

The country is fertile, traversed by a river, within about a mile from the granite. There is a great variety of mineral ground. On Knockanode a course of sulphur ore is being worked by Mr. Von Uster, to whom the royalties have been leased. Another mineral lode has just been opened, showing at surface as a powerful deposit of carbonate of iron and lime (the only thing of the kind at present known in the district), with pills of copper pyrites and galena. A third lode has been discovered, consisting of miscellaneous specular iron, almost unaltered with any gangue. The position of the tops of other lodes is visible, but none have as yet been attempted except the sulphur course.

Rental about £250 per annum, paid with the greatest regularity. Government valuation, £205 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may, if desired, remain out for seven years, on the security of the property, at 3 per cent.

For particulars, apply to J. H. CHURLEY, Esq., 6, Inns Quay, Dublin. OWEN KAVANAGH, of the Meetings Bridge, will show the property.

**FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, NORTH POOL**

MINE AND MATERIALS, comprising a 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, WHIM ENGINE AND CRUSHER, with all the PITWORK, MACHINERY, TOOLS, TACKLE, AND HALVANS. This mine is situate in the best mining district in the county, and a great portion of the western ground is unexplored, and considered valuable. It is held under a lease from the Hon. A. M. Agar, at 1-15th dues.—For terms, apply to Mr. H. ROSEW, Tralee; or Capt. JAMES EVANS, Nance, Illogan.—Dated July 18, 1859.

**VALUABLE MINERALS TO LET ON LEASE.—A DEPOSIT**

OF ARGENTIFEROUS PYRITES, OR SILVER ORE, assay 196 ozs. of silver to the ton. Lobes of lead, carrying a beautiful streak of zinc and sulphur ores. Hematite, magnetite, and sphalerite, or steel, iron ores in great extent. Also, veins of copper and lead. The whole is of easy access to Lofhyne, and have been considerably developed by the proprietor, and a small capital will render the ores highly remunerative. The reports of practical men can be seen, and every facility will be given to inspect.—Apply to the proprietor, Mr. F. WILSON, Esq., of Eris, Tarbert, Lofhyne, Argyllshire.

**ARTHUR AND EDWARD COLLIERY, IN THE FOREST**

OF DEAN, NEAR LYDBROOK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—THE LIQUIDATORS appointed for the winding-up of this company HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are READY TO TREAT for the SALE of the above COLLIERY, working the celebrated Hill Delf Vein, together with the VALUABLE and most complete PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works successfully.—For particulars, apply to Mr. HENRY WILLIAMS, Mining Engineer, 61, Moorgate-street, E.C.

**FOREST OF DEAN.—TO LET ON LEASE, with immediate**

possession, a NEW COLLIERY in the above forest, the workings of which are now in a condition to afford at once 70 tons of best forest coal a day, which may be increased to an almost unlimited extent, without any hindrance. It is now in the hands of the mortgagee, is situated near to the Speech House, and there is a tramway from the pits to Lydney, which is a station on the South Wales Railway. There is also a branch from the South Wales Railway up into the forest, near to the works. The plant to be taken at a valuation.—Apply by letter, in the first instance, to ALF. J. BRAIN, 6, Whitfield-street, Gloucester.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—A LIBERAL BONUS WILL BE GIVEN TO**

any GENTLEMAN who will ADVANCE FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS upon the deposit of the title deeds of an extensive property in South America. The money is required to send out a competent mining engineer to report upon the gold mines (which have been discovered and are now working by the owner), preparatory to the formation of a company. The owner is in England, and will give most satisfactory explanations and references.—Apply to Messrs. MCLEWEN and GLOVER, inspectors of mines, York Chambers, King-street, Manchester.

**INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Capital £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase it to £100,000). Deposit 5s. per share.

Incorporated under Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57-58.

Under the direction of a Council and Managing Committee appointed by the shareholders.

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SECRETARY.—Stewart Harris.

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Nos. 1, 2, AND 3, GOUGH STREET NORTH, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

**ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.**

The leading feature of this company is, that it investigates the merit of any invention submitted to it by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.

As an earnest of these intentions, the managing committee have secured a loan less on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.

Valuable patents already arranged for are now being so manufactured, at a net profit of 300 per cent.; while several very promising inventions are under consideration.



**THE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM.**  
ECONOMISE FUEL, PREVENT SMOKE, AND EFFECTUALLY VENTILATE  
MARINE AND OTHER ENGINE ROOMS.  
J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

**THE PENDULOUS FIRE BARS SAVE ABOVE FIFTY PER**  
CENT. IN ANNUAL OUTLAY BY GREATER DURABILITY, MATERIALLY  
PREVENT THE ADHESION OF CLINKERS, AND IMPROVE COMBUSTION IN ALL  
FURNACES.  
J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

**PENDULOUS FIRE BARS.—LETTERS OF LICENSE**  
ARE GRANTED TO GILKES, WILSON, AND CO., MIDDLEBOROUGH, for North  
Yorkshire and county of Durham, and to GERARD AND MACINTOSH, ABERDEEN,  
for the North of Scotland.—Applications for other districts to be made to TUGGLES and  
TAYLOR, 54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.; or to J. LEE STEVENS, the patentee, 1, Fish  
Street Hill, E.C.

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**MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO.** have generally a  
GOOD STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE,  
which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. beg to announce  
that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest  
and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-  
work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and  
competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted  
of the best description.

**COLLIERIES, COAL, AND IRONSTONE.—TO BE SOLD,** the  
LOUGHOR COLLIERY, situated at about 6 miles from Swansea and Llanelly,  
and in direct communication with the South Wales Railway. The coal is highly bitu-  
minous, and in great demand.

**TO BE SOLD, the CRESCUS COLLIERY,** in the Forest of Dean.

**TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, the ANTHRACITE**  
COAL AND IRONSTONE in the BLAEN GARNANT ESTATE, Cwm Amman, Car-  
marthenshire.

**TO BE LET ON LEASE, the ARGILLACEOUS IRONSTONE**  
in the ESTATES OF CEFNTRISGOD, GLYNNEBERCH ISAF, and PLASDYDER-  
WEN, situated in the parish of Ystrad-y-tre, and about four miles north-west of the  
North and Swansea Canal and Vale of Neath Railway.

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ESTATE OF CWM HIDE, near Pontyberem, in the Gwendraeth Valley, Carmarthenshire.

**TO BE LET ON LEASE, the TIR BRYN COLLIERY,** near  
Llanon, Carmarthenshire.

**TO BE LET, OR SOLD, COAL FIELDS** in the Coleford Hill  
Dol Yelo, and HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Apply to JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

**LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD** (hard and soft) SOLD  
AT LOW RATES. THE BEST PRICE GIVEN FOR LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD  
LEAD.—ROUSELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

**GOLD AND SILVER ORES, &c.,** from any part of the world,  
PURCHASED BY MESSRS. HALL AND CO., LONDON SMELTING WORKS,  
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WORKS, 16, ODELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.  
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles  
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REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.]  
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NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

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WORKS, KENDAL, MANUFACTURE PATENT TURBINES, adapted for any  
power or height of fall, and possessing great advantages over the ordinary water-wheel.  
Also, FIRED AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, CANAL  
MILLS, MILL, SHAFING, GEARING, and GENERAL MACHINERY.  
TURBINES, MACHINES, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all de-  
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doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED TO EXISTING  
STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34,  
Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway  
Carriage Company; at the Peterborough Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the  
Bogby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Dock Station, Taff  
Valley Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications  
are requested to be sent.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE**  
MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL  
SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Mer-  
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that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT  
SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, in-  
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This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved ma-  
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**SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.,**  
PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near  
WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited  
at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the  
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For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co.  
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FOR SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than  
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HIGHLY REFINED.  
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**PORTABLE ENGINES.—ON SALE, ONE 25 horse power**  
PORTABLE ENGINE, on wheels, fitted with link motion and governor. Also,  
ONE 12 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted as above. These engines are adapted  
for winding, pumping, or sawing, and all contractors' purposes. Can be seen in London.  
Apply to H. T. BALFOUR, 104, Leadenhall-street, London.

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Portable and fixed steam engines, saw mills, &c., for home and exportation.  
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**TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS,**  
MILLWOMENS, &c.—THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY  
begs the attention of all owners of machinery to their fine POWDERED PURE FLOUR  
PLUMBAGO, which they can confidently recommend for anti-friction purposes, being  
an impalpable powder, and warranted perfectly free from grit and any impurity.  
For ordinary polishing purposes it will be found superior to any of the black leads offered.  
Price, £27 10s. per ton; 30s. per cwt. Samples of 25 lbs. forwarded on receipt of 5s.  
Address, the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

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WAREHOUSES, 3 and 4, BISHOPS-GATE-STREET WITHIN  
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**MANUFACTURERS OF**  
VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER AND RAILWAY MACHINERY APPLIANCES.  
Solid India-Rubber Head  
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Delivery Valves.  
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India-Rubber and Canvas  
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India-Rubber and Canvas  
Conducting Hose.  
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India-Rubber Machine Bands  
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Gas Bells.  
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**THE CELEBRATED INDIA-RUBBER STEAM PACKING IN ROPE, SHEET,**  
RINGS, &c., SUITABLE FOR STUFFING BOXES, FLANGE JOINTS, &c.

**PATENTERS OF THE**  
IMPROVED WATERPROOF FABRICS AND GARMENTS  
Perfectly free from odour, and not affected by heat.  
Portable Baths.  
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Life Preservers.  
Impermeable Suits for Hospitals.  
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**THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,**  
OLDHURST, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.  
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND  
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK  
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**THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS**  
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EYRE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.  
GLYDON and SHORTRIDGE, MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS AND COPPER,  
LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, GAS, BELL, and OTHER TUBES. ROLLED METALS,  
BRASS SHEETS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS,  
WASHERS, &c., &c. GERMAN SILVER SHEETS, WIRE, &c., &c. ROLLED  
STEEL for CRINOLINE, PENS, SPRINGS, &c., &c. GENERAL ENGINEERS.

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WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT  
HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES,  
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OF COPPER. HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES.  
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**BESSEMER STEEL.—REFINED EAST-STEEL,**  
manufactured by the Bessemer process, and of a quality fully equal to the best  
cast-steel in use, suitable for tools, cutters, boiler plate, shafting, piston-rods, doctors,  
files, splines, trusses, welding purposes, mining tools, cutlery, fire-arms, crinoline, &c., &c.  
can now be had in any quantity, at prices much lower than any other steel. A stock is  
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obtained, at the Bessemer Steel Warehouse, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C.

**FARRAR'S PATENT FOR MAKING STEEL IN THREE**  
HOURS IN THE CRUCIBLE, WITHOUT CEMENTATION.  
For LICENSES TO USE process and further particulars, apply to THOMAS VAUGHAN  
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**SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS.—TO RAILWAY**  
COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY OWNERS, TIM-  
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS, which they  
import regularly by their line of steamers, from Bordeaux to Liverpool.  
W. H. DAUNT and CO., COOK STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**HEMATITE PIG IRON.—THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE**  
THE SALE OF THE ORIGINAL HEMATITE PIG, now BRANDED HEMATITE  
CLEAR, which is made entirely from the rich hematite ore peculiar to the  
neighbourhood of Whitehaven (the shipping port), without a particle of cinder, leaner ores, or  
ironstone. It is especially adapted for the manufacture of castings, where great strength  
is required, and is largely and regularly used in almost all the best brands of the  
WILLIAM P. SIM and CO., 19, SWEETING STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**PONKEY GREY FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—THE PROPRIETOR**  
of this noted iron is now PREPARED TO SUPPLY IT IN ANY QUANTITIES.  
Price at the works, 90s. per ton. This iron has been well known for the last 50 years,  
and has been proved to be superior to any made for softness, toughness, and strength.  
(See Mr. Fairbairn's report in the Engineer's Pocket Book.)—JOSEPH JONES, Ponkey  
Works, Hunsdon, North Wales.

**JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND**  
MIDDLEBOROUGH-ON-TEES, IRON SHIP AND STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS,  
TANKS, BOILERS, BARGES, BRIDGES, DERWENT RAILS, PIG AND REFINED  
IRON. BARS, BOLTS, ANCHORS, and CHAINS. STEAM, GAS, and COOKING  
COALS, COKE, &c.

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For LICENSES TO USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONGDON, Junr., 63, King-  
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FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing  
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Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow. JOHN CONDIE.

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APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY  
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.  
J. V. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects,  
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introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and  
its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space  
than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts,  
and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this  
hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be  
worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion.  
The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine,  
as daily demonstrated by use:—  
1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.  
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps em-  
ployed for mining purposes.  
3.—It occupies a very small space.  
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.  
5.—It mixes with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand,  
mud, wool, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.  
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.  
To be seen daily at W. P. Warner's, wine and spirit merchant, Welsh Harp, Edgware-  
road, near Cricklewood. References of the highest character will be given.  
J. V. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT his PATENT PUMP  
AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will  
GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE  
of his INVENTION.  
OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.  
London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours, from Ten till Four.—J. V. BASTIER, C.E.

**HEAT GAUGE, OR PYROMETER,**  
FOR HIGH TEMPERATURES.  
This gauge is extensively used for heating stoves of blast furnaces, boiler fires, loco-  
motive smoke-boxes, superheated steam, &c.  
Patentee: W. H. Gauntlett, Southbank, Middlebro'-on-Tees.  
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**TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING**  
MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING  
COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.  
ARTHUR AND JAMES RIGG, PATENTERS AND MAKERS,  
GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

**TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT**  
EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE  
ROBINSON'S AND OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the fol-  
lowing advantages:—  
1.—THE GLASS CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.  
2.—SECURITY OF LOCKING.  
3.—THE APPARATUS OF AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR.  
Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON and Co.,  
Battersea Works, Manchester; or to HETH OGDEN, engineer, Manchester.

**TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY WINDING OVER THE HEAD**  
GEAR, USE THE PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every  
lift from the mine shuts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the break;  
also records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to  
HETH OGDEN, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

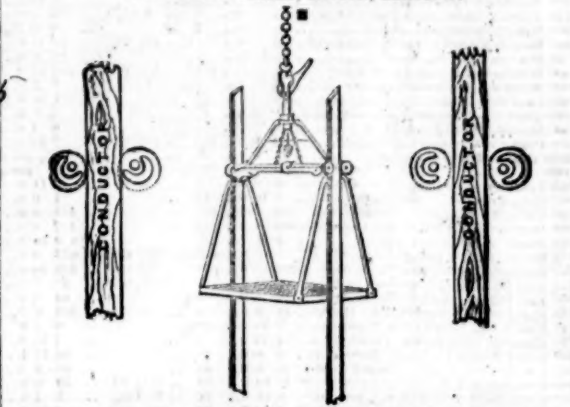
**TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MINERS, EXPORTERS,**  
AND OTHERS.—MESSRS. PAGE AND CAMERON beg to call attention to  
their HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power  
and upwards. They are of superior manufacture and finish, most substantially built,  
and PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. Messrs. PAGE and  
CAMERON have always a stock on hand in London, and from the great facilities they  
possess for manufacturing they are enabled to execute orders on very short notice, as also  
to offer their manufactures at unprecedented low prices. Price lists forwarded on appli-  
cation. OFFICE, 61, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**REFINED CAST STEEL FOR TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS,**  
DRILLS, and PUNCHES of every description, TAPS and DIES, &c., of the  
very best quality, at PAGE AND CAMERON'S, LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE,  
LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES FOR**  
SALE, and ready for delivery:—  
ONE of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.  
ONE of 8 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.  
ONE of 10 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.  
ONE of 12 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.  
ONE of 14 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.  
TWO of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.  
ONE of 16 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.  
ONE of 20 horse power, 17 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.  
TWO of 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.  
The above engines are quite new, of superior manufacture and finish, and very substan-  
tially built.—Apply to PAGE AND CAMERON, 61, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**ENGINEERS' TOOLS FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR**  
SELF-ACTING AND SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 7 ft. centre and 7 ft. bed; a  
ditto, 7 ft. centre and 9 ft. bed. A PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE for  
3/4 in. plates, TWO ditto for 1/2 in. plates, and TWO ditto for 3/4 in. plates. VERTICAL  
DRILLING MACHINE, pillar and bench drills. Haley's and other lifting jacks, ratchet  
brakes, &c.—Apply to PAGE AND CAMERON, 61, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**WHITE AND GRANT'S IMPROVED PATENT**  
SAFETY CAGE,  
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY JAMES GRANT AND CO.  
CUMBERLAND STREET, CALTON, GLASGOW.



Apparatus to fit present working cages, according to size and weight to be carried,  
varying from Ten to Fifteen Guineas each, delivered at any of the railway stations or  
harbour in Glasgow. Printed instructions will be supplied with each apparatus, which  
should be placed in the hands of responsible persons upon the colliery. Thereafter no  
accident from ropes breaking or overwinding need occur.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF IRON, STEEL, &c.

**VERTICAL BOILER,**  
"BALFOUR'S PATENT."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above is protected  
by LETTERS PATENT, and that the same has been assigned  
to the undersigned, and who are now the ONLY PAR-  
TIES AUTHORIZED TO GRANT ANY LICENSE for the  
erection thereof.  
These boilers are in use at the Kirkstall Forge, Leeds; the  
Mersey Ironworks, Liverpool; and many other extensive  
works both in England and Scotland, with the most perfect  
success. Their advantages are the SAVING OF SPACE,  
FUEL, BRICK-WORK, and IRON when HEATING in the  
FURNACE.  
Ironmasters and others are cautioned against erecting boilers  
of this description without having first obtained a license for  
the same; and all persons who have erected any of the said  
boilers without having obtained such license are requested to  
communicate with the undersigned forthwith.  
Mr. THOMAS BALFOUR, of the Leeds Ironworks  
Leeds, will afford any further information; and applications  
for licenses can be made to him, or to

Mr. W. ALLOTT,  
HULL FORGE, HULL.

TO BRASSFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, REFINERS, &c.—

The PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY, having completed the  
enlargement of their premises, beg to CALL THE ATTENTION  
of all users and shippers of melting pots to the GREAT SUPE-  
RIORITY OF THE PATENT CRUCIBLES, which have been used  
during the last three years by some of the largest works in  
England and abroad. In addition to their capabilities of melting  
an average of from 35 to 40 pourings, they are unaffected by  
change of temperature, never crack, but can be used till worn  
out, require only one annealing for several days' work, and be-  
come heated much more rapidly than ordinary pots, EFFECTING  
thereby a SAVING OF MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT. in time,  
labour, fuel, and waste. The Patent Plumbago Crucible Com-  
pany also manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, por-  
table furnaces, substitute pans and covers, glass pots, all de-  
scriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assaye  
and analyst.  
For Lists, Testimonials, &c., apply to the BATTERSEA WORKS, London, S.W.

MINING.—TO BE LET ON HIRE,

OR FOR SALE,  
PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES,  
WITH OR WITHOUT

WINDING  
AND  
PUMPING  
GEAR.

Apply to

Mr. CRESSWELL,

ENGINEER,

SURREY

IRONWORKS,

92, BLACKFRIARS,

ROAD.

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING

JACK,

MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR,

JOSEPH HALEY,

ALBION STREET, GATTHORN

MANCHESTER.

SCREW JACKS, SHIP JACKS.

SLIDE AND CENTRE LATHES,

PLANING, SHAPING, BORING, DRILLING

SCREWING, WHEEL CUTTING,

AND OTHER MACHINES.

RIVET MAKING MACHINES.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS,

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Joint, 1s. 6d. BEERS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to eight o'clock;  
Joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP AND VENISON  
DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two Shillings each.  
A night porter in attendance.

**DENMAN, introducer of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY,**  
&c., finest importations, 20s. per dozen, bottle included, an advantage greatly  
appreciated by the public and a constantly increasing connection, saving the great  
inconvenience of retaining them. A pint sample of both for 24 stamps. Wine in cask  
forwarded free to any railway station in England. EXCELSIOR BRANDY, pale or brown,  
15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms, cash. Country orders must contain a remi-  
tance. Cross cheques "Bank of London." Price lists forwarded on application.  
JAMES T. DENMAN, 65, FENCHURCH STREET, corner of Railway-place, London.

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"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of  
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DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIMINUTION OF SIGHT, LASSITUDE, and INDI-  
GESTION, resulting from the early excess of youth, by following the instructions given  
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benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free,  
secure from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope and two stamps, to pre-pay  
postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required.—Address, JAMES  
WALLACE, Esq., Wilford House, Burton-on-Trent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.



## PROGRESSIVE MINES.

## DIVIDEND MINES.

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.									
0000	Altan & Quanzhenan Uni. (copr.), Norw.	16 10 0 0	3	..	..	4 0 0	0 15 0	Nov.	1853
0000	Forstland (sil. lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0 0	7	..	67	1 0 0	0 0 0	June,	1855
0000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	14 15 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	33 0 0	1 5 0	July,	1948
0074	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	Av. 25 5 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	1 14 6	0 4 0	Feb.	1853
<b>NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.</b>									
Mines.									
0000	Acadina Charcoal Iron, Ngrs Scotia [L.]	..	8 10 0	..	6	..	..	Nov.	1858
0000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	..	7 7 6	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	Sept.	1854
0000	Ban Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	..	0 15 0	..	3 1/2	3 1/2	..	April,	1859
0000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	..	5 0 0	..	2 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £ pd., 4000 £]	..	0 0 0	..	6 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Central Italian (copper), [7000 £ pd.]	..	0 0 0	..	6 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Cienfuegos Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	..	0 15 0	..	3 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Colgate Mining Company (lead), Rhensish Prussia	..	1 4 0	..	3 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Copago Smelting [L.] Chili	..	19 0 0	..	8 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	..	1 0 0	..	1 1/2	3 1/2	..	..	..
0000	Essex and Barnwell, Jamaica	..	0 18 0	..	1 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Ltd. [1000 £ pd., 4000 £]	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
0000	Forstland (lead), South [L.] [S.E.]	..	2 0 0	..	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	..	..
0000	Hoega Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.] Jamaica	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
0000	Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
0000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	..	1 0 0	..	1 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), ..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
0000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	..	0 15 0	..	3 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.]	..	0 10 0	..	1	3 1/2	..	..	..
0000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.]	..	2 0 0	..	2 1/2	3 1/2	..	..	..
0000	Vielor Emanuel, Val d'Aoste, Piedmont [L.]	..	1 0 0	..	2 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited	..	1 0 0	..	2 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	..	105 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
0000	Whani Jamaica (copper)	..	1 0 0	..	1 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Widburg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	..	2 0 0	..	3 1/2	..	..	..	..
0000	Working (copper), South Australia [L.]	..	0 17 0	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	..

## PROGRESSIVE MINES.

No.	Name	Paid	Nom.	Pr.	Bal. due	Last Call
9000	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan	2 2 0 .	—	—	—	Sept. 1859
9000	All-yr-Maan (lead) [L. £1.]	0 5 0 .	12s.	—	—	July, 1859
10000	Anagarrack (copper), P'hillips	1 6 .	13s.	1 13s.	—	June, 1859
10000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	10 0 .	2	—	—	Sept. 1859
10000	Ballynasheen (cop.), Wicklow	2 0 0 .	—	—	—	Sept. 1859
4000	Ballyvaughan Lead [L.]	4 5 0 .	23s.	—	—	Sept. 1859
4000	Barf (lead), Kewick	1 5 0 .	3	—	—	July, 1857
2000	Bellford Consols (cop.), St. Austell	1 5 0 .	5s.	% % %	—	Sept. 1859
1000	Hemsworthwood (lead), Lidaia	1 5 0 .	—	—	—	No call.
2000	Berelshaw (copper), Ireland	1 0 0 .	1s.	—	—	No call.
250	Berridale Consols (lead)	15 16 0 .	1s.	—	—	Nov. 1858
120	Besore, (lead), tin, Kenwyn	1 10 0 .	—	—	—	July, 1859
800	Bog (lead), Salep [L. £5]	1 0 0 .	—	—	—	Oct. 1859
1250	Boscawell (tin, copper)	—	5	—	—	—
2250	Boscawell (tin), St. Austell	6 5 0 .	6s.	6s.	—	—
1280	Boswell & Biddall, St. Just	4 5 0 .	6s.	—	—	Nov. 1858
1280	Boswell & Biddall, St. Just	4 5 0 .	6s.	—	—	Nov. 1858
2000	Brecon Cons. (tin), St. Austell	10 0 .	—	—	—	July, 1859
2000	Broom Iron Mining Company	0 10 0 .	—	—	—	—
4000	Brynllyn (lead), Cardigan	1 2 6 .	1s.	—	—	April, 1859
6380	Buller and Bassett Unit. (cop.)	2 5 0 .	3s.	23s.	3	July, 1858
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	3 10 0 .	5s.	5s.	—	Feb. 1859
6000	Bwck (sil.-ld.), Cardiganshire	3 10 0 .	1s.	—	—	—
1775	Catstock United (tin and cop.)	6 15 0 .	2	—	—	Sept. 1858
1850	Calvadam, Wendron	11 10 0 .	14	12 14	—	Aug. 1859
1000	Camborne Vein & Wn. (cop.)	15 0 0 .	3	—	—	June, 1859
910	Camdore Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	17 3 0 .	13s.	13s.	13s.	Sept. 1859
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	5 5 0 .	5s.	—	—	May, 1859
6000	Cardigan South Bog (lead)	1 0 0 .	1	—	—	July, 1859
116	Carroll (silver-lead), Newlyn	13 15 7 .	9	7	—	Oct. 1858
9800	Carmerthen United (lead) [L.]	2 10 0 .	9	—	—	—
9570	Carnewe (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 13 0 .	1	—	—	Oct. 1857
3675	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	20 15 11 .	1	—	—	Oct. 1859
3675	Carvannall Unit. (cop.), St. Austell	3 15 0 .	3s.	1s.	—	Aug. 1859
0000	Carway and Dunbar (tin)	0 10 0 .	—	—	—	Fully paid.
0000	Caryfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2s.]	0 10 0 .	13s.	—	—	Fully paid.
0000	Castell (lead & blende), Card.	0 11 0 .	3s.	11s.	13s.	Mar. 1859
7146	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	0 14 0 .	14s.	14s.	14s.	Aug. 1858
2048	Chyndand, Wendron	2 10 0 .	3	—	—	Sept. 1858
0000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. £4]	3 5 0 .	2	2	—	June, 1859
215	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	25 15 6 .	5	—	—	Sept. 1859
2400	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	3 5 0 .	—	—	—	Nov. 1858
2400	Coe's Kitchen (cop.) Hlogon	26 10 9 .	12s.	12s.	13	Feb. 1858
0000	Coombe Valley (cop., sil.) [L. £10]	0 10 0 .	3	—	—	No call.
0000	Concorce (cop., sil.) [L. £10]	0 10 0 .	3	—	—	No call.
0000	Cornwall Gt. Cons. (ld., £2s.)	2 0 0 .	2	—	—	Sept. 1859
0000	Cragtown (ld.) [L. £2s.] Kirkland	0 10 0 .	—	—	—	Fully paid.
0000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire	0 10 0 .	6s.	6s.	10s.	Aug. 1859
0000	Craikie (cop.), Tavistock	—	3	—	—	No call.
0000	Crownwin (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0 .	1s.	1s.	1s.	No call.
0000	Crowdale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0 .	3	—	—	Nov. 1858
0000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0 .	4	4s.	5	Fully paid.
0000	Dale Nelson (ld.) [L. £2s.]	1 12 6 .	1	—	—	Oct. 1859
0000	Dale, North Staffordshire	—	—	—	—	—
0000	Denham Bridge (cop.) [L. £10s.]	3 0 0 .	19s.	16s.	18s.	Nov. 1858
1817	Demon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 4 0 .	11s.	—	—	June, 1859
9843	Devon Burra Barro (copper)	6 13 9 .	4s.	—	—	Oct. 1859
9840	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	0 14 0 .	1	—	—	Oct.

<i>Lines.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Nom. P.</i>
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5090	Pelva Wocopp (cop.), Lestwithell	1 0 0 .	3	24 2	No call.
5090	Pendern Consols (st. Just.)	3 5 0 .	34	34 39 39	Oct. 189
5124	Pengelly (tin), Crown	0 3 6 .	5	..	June, 189
5124	Pengenna (id. sil.), St. Kew	2 0 0 .	4	..	June, 189
512	Penbada (lead), Id.	1 0 0 .	4	..	April, 189
5090	Penhale (tin), St. Agnes	1 0 0 .	0	5 6	Sept. 189
4090	Penhale and Wh. Wrey Uni.	1 7 3 .	34	..	Sept. 189
4090	Penhasger (silver-lead), Menhenick	0 2 0 .	—	..	July, 189
6000	Pennall (silver-lead) [L.]	2 0 0 .	3	3	Fully paid
2000	Pennar Lagoon (id. [L. £2½])	1 0 0 .	1	..	Sept. 189
6400	Pentecost Wood (tin, cop.)	3 4 0 .	14	..	Aug. 189
512	Pelbreen (tin), St. Agnes	0 10 .	12	..	May, 189
512	Queen of Tears, B. Aburton	7 0 0 .	5	..	June, 189
10000	Quen of Darn, B. Aburton	6 0 0 .	1	..	June, 189
12000	Radnor (cop., tin), Callington	0 4 0 .	6	4 5	June, 189
15000	Ribben (lead), Alton [L. £1]	0 12 0 .	1	..	June, 189
6000	Rifton Cattle Mining [L.]	2 0 0 .	24	25 25	Aug. 189
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 10 0 .	—	..	Sept. 189
6000	Rosewall Hills & Hanson Utd.	2 10 0 .	8	23 41	No call.
4090	Rossmore Consols (copper)	2 3 0 .	34	25 34	Feb. 189
2000	Round Hill (cop., id.), Salop.	2 5 6 .	14	..	Mar. 189
5090	Rovera (lead) [L.]	2 17 0 .	1	..	Oct. 189
10000	Sigford Cons. (tin), Cornwall	0 10 0 .	1	..	Sept. 189
6000	Sithney Wheel Buller (tin)	4 12 0 .	4	..	Sept. 189
5000	Silver Bank (sil.-id.) [L. £1]	0 5 0 .	—	..	Oct. 189
4000	Snow Brook (id.), Plymli. [L.]	2 0 0 .	9	..	Fully paid
312	South Bassett (cop.), Gwennap	5 0 0 .	124	11 124	Aug. 189
6000	St. Butler & W. Penstrualth	0 11 0 .	15	15 14	Aug. 189
4090	St. Caradon Wh. Hooper	1 4 6 .	11	..	Oct. 189
5000	St. Carn Bros (cop.) [S. £.]	2 13 6 .	3	24 3	June, 189
5124	St. Clive (tin), St. Agnes	0 5 6 .	1	..	Oct. 189
4193	St. Gaudron (tin, cop., Cambro)	0 18 0 .	3	..	Oct. 189
3106	St. Dev. Iron & Copper, Cwin	6 7 0 .	1	..	Aug. 189
5000	St. Crozer (cop., tin), [L. £1]	1 0 0 .	—	..	Fully paid
6000	St. Dolcoath & Carnarvon Cons.	1 16 6 .	4	..	Oct. 189
1024	St. Herodifos (id.), Liskard	1 2 6 .	13	..	Aug. 189
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0 10 0 .	12	..	Aug. 189
512	South Penbada (lead)	3 0 0 .	5	..	Oct. 189
5557	St. Phoenix (cop.) Linkin.	0 10 0 .	16	2 14	Jan. 189
1200	St. Peter's (tin), Gwennap	4 12 0 .	2	..	Oct. 189
2500	St. Rosewarne (tin, cop.), Gwennap	0 15 0 .	1	..	Oct. 189
4090	St. St. Betsy Mary Tavy, Dr.	0 5 0 .	14	..	No call.
1105	St. Wh. Croft (cop.), Illogan	1 19 10 .	4	..	No call.
1024	St. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	8 9 6 .	2	..	July, 189
400	St. Wh. Seton (cop.), Cambro	13 0 0 .	18	..	Aug. 189
794	Spear Cons. (tin), St. Just	4 10 3 .	3	..	Oct. 189
280	Spear Moor (cop., St. Just)	28 17 9 .	15	..	Dec. 189
5298	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 18 0 .	14	..	Oct. 189
5298	St. Peter's Park (tin), &c.	18 10 .	19	18 20	Oct. 189
6000	Sunny Side (id.), Durbin	18 0 .	—	..	No call.
2500	Swanpool [1000 &c. 1500 &c.] [L.]	1 10 0 .	—	..	Jan. 189
6000	Tavy Cons. (cop., tin), near Tavis	4 18 6 .	5	..	Aug. 189
6400	Tees Side (id.), Cumberland	1 13 6 .	—	..	Sept. 189
4000	The Cudra (cop., tin), St. Aus.	0 5 0 .	..	..	No call.
4090	The Duke (cop.), Buckland	0 12 6 .	3	..	July, 189
4000	The Standard (silver-lead)	0 5 0 .	..	..	Sept. 189
6000	Tolmecon (cop.), Camborne	0 18 6 .	31	15 13	June, 189
6000	Tonction Silver-Lead [L.]	1 0 0 .	1	..	Oct. 189
1024	Trebarach (cop.), Fernaneth	1 0 0 .	—	..	Sept. 189
5000	Trebruggett, Crownan [L.]	5 0 0 .	6	..	Sept. 189
6000	Tregadock (lead), St. Tenth	0 3 6 .	3	11 14	Sept. 189
5000	Treloeth (cop.), St. Erth	4 13 0 .	4	5 4	Oct. 189
1024	Treloeth (tin), Uny Lelant	2 0 0 .	34	..	July, 189
6000	Trevellyn Consols (tin, cop.)	1 0 0 .	—	..	No call.
600	Trevellyn Consols (tin, cop.)	1 2 6 .	24	..	July, 189
5090	Trevenon and Trevenhere	4 7 6 .	2	..	Aug. 189
6000	Trevenon Consols, Padstow	0 2 0 .	..	..	Aug. 189
1024	Trevoile, Croad, Cornwall	1 0 0 .	—	..	Oct. 189
2048	Trewalis, Wendron	1 10 0 .	—	..	Mar. 189
6400	Type Head (id.) [L. £1]	0 5 0 .	6	..	July, 189
1000	United Mines (cop., &c.), Tav.	4 2 6 .	..	..	Feb. 189
6000	Wadhurst Ironstone Min. [L.]	5 0 0 .	15	..	Fully paid
1000	Waelias (id.), Denbigh [L. £10]	8 0 0 .	5	..	Aug. 189
960	Wendron United (tin)	3 14 0 .	24	..	Aug. 189
1218	W. Affred (copper), Phillack	36 16 3 .	27	20 25	Sept. 189
1024	W. Conduffur (tin, cop.), Sam.	1 0 2 .	—	..	June 189
3000	W. Derry (cop., id.) [L. £1]	0 10 0 .	2	..	April, 189
1024	West Dolcoath (silver-lead)	0 10 0 .	3	..	Fully paid
1024	W. Garmas (sil.-id.), Kenwyn	0 10 0 .	3	..	Fully paid
5000	West Hazel, Ashburton	0 0 6 .	..	..	May, 189
2500	West Par Cons. (cop., St. Blazey	1 4 0 .	17	15 17	Oct. 189
1024	West Porkellis (tin), Wendron	0 10 0 .	1	..	Oct. 189
1218	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	9 2 6 .	24	..	Oct. 189
236	West Sharp Tor (cop.) Hillaton	0 0 8 .	0 35	..	Aug. 189
1024	W. Snadbrook (lead) [L. £1]	0 5 0 .	—	..	Aug. 189
1024	West Stryck Park (cop.), Camb.	5 2 6 .	64	5 54	Oct. 189
5120	West Tolvod (tin), Cornwall	5 17 0 .	10	8 9	May, 189
1879	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	5 17 0 .	10	8 9	Sept. 189
512	West Wheel France, Illogan	54 15 0 .	11	9 10 5	Sept. 189
18000	West Wheel Jane (tin), Illogan	2 12 6 .	3	..	Jan. 189
3000	W. Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel.	1 0 0 .	13	14 14	Aug. 189
2550	W. Wh. Reuth (tin), Uny Lel.	1 0 0 .	13	..	Aug. 189
4000	Wheel Adlamas (copper, lead)	0 13 0 .	78	58 68	Aug. 189
6000	Wheel Agas (copper), Illogan	2 3 6 .	3	..	Aug. 189
5000	Wheel Aylly (&c.), Christow	0 10 0 .	..	..	No call.
5000	Wheel Aylly (&c.), Gwennap	0 10 0 .	18	18 18	No call.
1000	Wheel Assel and Grylls (tin)	2 0 0 .	2	..	Aug. 189
512	Wh. Coast (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5 0 0 .	2	..	Oct. 189
1024	Wheel Coate (silver-lead)	5 12 6 .	6	..	Oct. 189
1000	Wh. Conquer (tin), Towardmill	3 0 0 .	8	..	June, 189
6000	Wheel Croad (cop.), Tavistock	0 7 0 .	3	48 58	Oct. 189
5120	Wheel Culla (cop.), Rudruth	3 6 0 .	2	3 4	Oct. 189
6000	Wheel Eliza (cop.), Whitch.	1 0 0 .	38	..	Oct. 189
1024	Wheel Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	5 15 0 .	10	..	Oct. 189
1000	Wheel Emma (cop.), Gwennap	1 12 0 .	10	..	April, 189
4000	Wh. Emma (cop.) Buckfastleigh	3 15 0 .	3	..	July, 189
3000	Wh. Emma Exten. (cop.) Buck.	0 1 6 .	..	..	July, 189
1070	Wheel Enys (tin), Wendron	18 16 12 .	12	..	Feb. 189
2000	Wheel Falmouth and Sperris	1 10 0 .	1	..	Jan. 189
6000	Wheel Florence (sil.-id.) [L.]	1 0 0 .	1	..	Fully paid
720	Wheel France, near Tavistock	22 10 0 .	58	..	Sept. 189
2948	Wheel Furdon (tin), Sithney	1 0 0 .	24	..	Sept. 189
1024	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S. £.]	5 10 0 .	14	37 43	Oct. 189
5120	Wheel Harris (copper), Gwennap	3 16 0 .	14	14 14	Sept. 189
1000	Wheel Hender (cop.), Croad	1 12 0 .	18	..	Aug. 189
6000	Wh. Henry, Helva. (lead), [L.]	1 0 0 .	78	76 76	Fully paid
6000	Wheel Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	0 5 0 .	2	..	Fully paid
1024	Wheel Margery (tin, copper)	12 10 0 .	10 11	..	Mar. 189
6000	Wh. Mary Emma (tin), Lifford	6 0 6 .	78	..	July, 189
5000	Wh. Maxwell (cop.), Crownan	0 12 6 .	30	..	Dec. 189
236	Wheel Poincar, St. Austell	17 10 0 .	10	..	Oct. 189
1024	Wh. Poland (cop.), St. Nook's	1 2 8 .	1	..	Oct. 189
600	Wheel Ross (cop.), Tavistock	1 0 6 .	6	..	July, 189
2000	Wheel Russell (cop.), Gwennap	1 7 0 .	134	..	Aug. 189
4000	Wheel Seidley (tin), Plympton	2 11 0 .	12	..	Aug. 189
4000	Wheel Tenny (cop.), Illogan	1 18 0 .	17 18	..	June, 189
512	Wh. Trebuis (tin), Plympton	0 2 6 .	36	..	Aug. 189
512	Wh. Trebuis (cop.), Gwennap	26 5 0 .	7	..	Aug. 189
6000	Wheel Union (cop.), Rudruth	2 7 0 .	21	..	Aug. 189
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwennap	9 11 0 .	21 21 23	..	Aug. 189
1024	Wh. Ury (tin, cop.), Rudruth	29 6 0 .	7 8	..	Oct. 189
4000	Wh. Ury (tin, cop.), Rudruth	6 0 .	54 54 54	..	April, 189
4000	Whitford (lead), Holwell	10 10 0 .	..	..	Aug. 189
5000	Willow Bank (id.) [L. £3]	2 1 0 .	48	..	Oct. 189
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh	0 9 3 .	1	..	Dec. 189
4096	Yarner (copper), Devon	1 14 6 .	14	..	May, 189
6000	Zeal Manor (cop.), [L. 30s.]	1 2 6 .	13	..	Dec. 189

### MISCELLANEOUS.

350	Atlantic Telegraph [L.]	100	0	0	230	0	230
20000	Australian Agricultural	10	0	0	0	0	20
00000	Australian Royal Mail	10	0	0	0	0	14
0000	British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph, A.	50	0	0	0	0	26
8015	Canada	32	10	0	115	0	108
5000	Channel Islands Telegraph [L.]	10	0	0	9	0	8
5000	Crystal Palace	5	0	0	13	0	13
5000	Electric (France)	5	0	0	5	0	5
5000	Electric Telegraph	100	0	0	10	0	10
7199	Ditto (New)	10	0	0	1	0	1
70000	Engl. and Austr. Copper Smelting Co.	5	0	0	1	0	1
00000	Great Ship [L.]	1	0	0	1	0	1
50000	London Discount	5	0	0	1	0	1
00000	London General Omnibus	4	0	0	1	0	1
00000	National Restaurant	5	0	0	0	0	0
88678	North British Australian [S.E.]	1	0	0	1	0	1
00000	Ontario Gas	1	0	0	1	0	1
00000	Peel River Land and Mining	100	0	0	0	0	0
00000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	0	0	0	0	0
00000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam (New)	10	0	0	11	0	11
00000	Red Sea and India Telegraph [L.]	10	0	0	0	0	0
00000	Royal Mail Steam	60	0	0	0	0	0
00000	Rhymney	1	5	0	0	0	0
00000	Rhymney Iron	50	0	0	0	0	0
4280	South Australian Land	25	0	0	37	0	37
5000	Submarine Telegraph Scrip.	1	0	0	1	0	1
5000	S. S. Marine Telegraph Registered	1	0	0	1	0	1
0000	Van Diemen's Land	29	10	0	16	0	14

\* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, using intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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